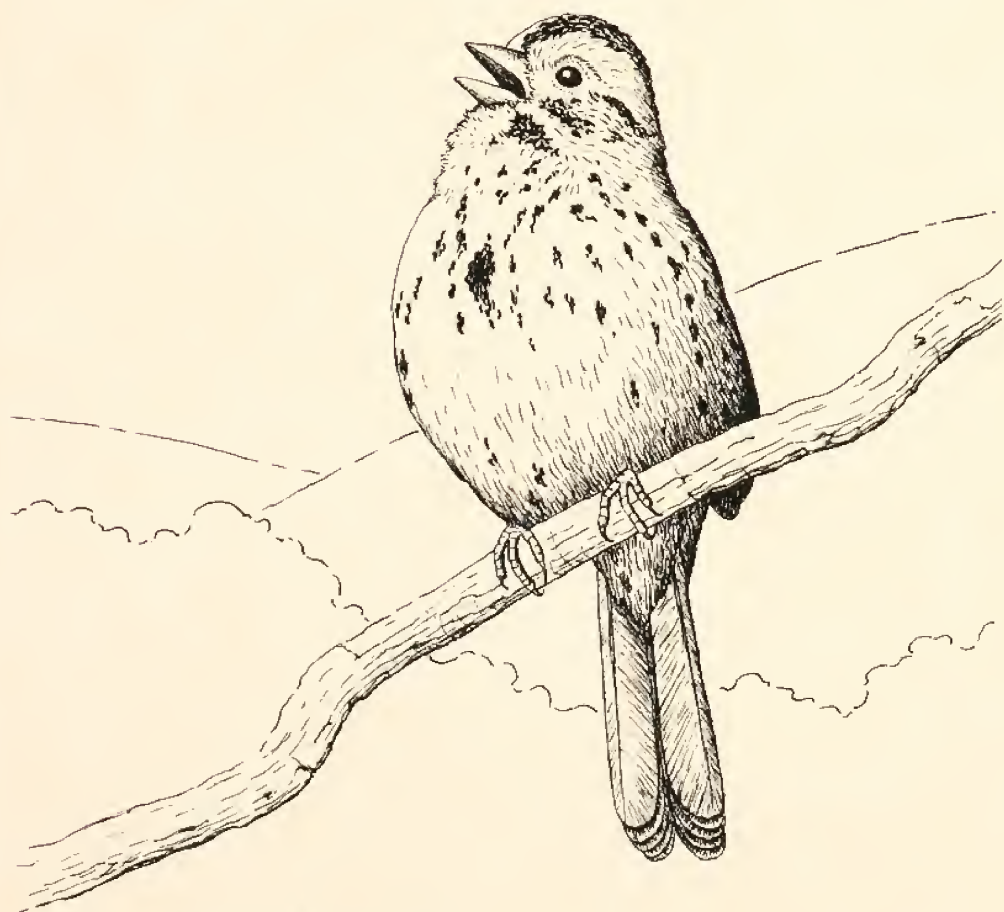


IOWA BIRD LIFE



Mark D. Rouw 1982

Vol. 52 No. 3

September, 1982

Published by the

IOWA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

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The Iowa Ornithologists' Union was organized at Ames, Iowa, February 28, 1923, for the study and protection of native birds and to promote fraternal relations among Iowa bird students.

The central design of the Union's official seal is the American Goldfinch, designated State Bird of Iowa in 1933.

Publication of the Union: Mimeographed letters, 1923-1928; THE BULLETIN 1929-1930; IOWA BIRD LIFE beginning 1931.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE: \$12.00 a year, single copies \$3.00. Subscriptions to the magazine is included in all paid memberships, of which there are six classes as follows: Life Member, \$250.00, payable in four equal installments; Supporting Member, \$15.00 a year; Family Member, \$15.00 a year; Regular Member, \$12.00 a year; Junior Member (under 16 years of age), \$6.00 a year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE
 235 McCLELLAN BLVD.
 DAVENPORT, IOWA 52803

(I SSN) 0021-0455

Published quarterly by the Iowa Ornithologists' Union at 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803. Second class postage paid at Davenport, Iowa. Subscription \$12.00, single copies \$3.00.

OFFICIAL CHECKLIST OF IOWA BIRDS 1982 Edition

Prepared by the
Records Committee of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union
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This list of Iowa birds replaces the list published in 1977 by the Checklist Committee (*Iowa Bird Life* 47:31-40). The present list has been updated for changes in species names and taxonomic order to conform exactly with the Thirty-fourth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds (*Auk* 99: supplement July 1982). The common names of families (and subfamilies) are not given in the A. O. U. list. The common names of species are the same as in the A. B. A. Checklist, Second Edition (Austin, Texas, American Birding Association, 1982) except for Green-backed Heron, American Swallow-tailed Kite, Common Barn-Owl, and Northern Flicker (Green Heron, Swallow-tailed Kite, Barn Owl and Common Flicker in the A. B. A. list). There are a number of differences in the scientific names from the A. B. A. list and the taxonomic order is quite different. The A. O. U. names, as used in this checklist, will hence forth be used in *Iowa Bird Life* and for reporting field reports and Christmas Bird Counts to American Birds. Newlon, in the next article in this issue, lists and explains the changes from the 1977 Iowa Checklist.

The current Iowa list contains 361 species plus 12 hypothetical species compared to 378 species on the 1977 list. Ibis species is included in the list but not counted. Since 1977, five new species have been substantiated for the state: Brant, Northern Hawk-Owl, Western Wood-Pewee, House Finch, and Hoary Redpoll.

The Records Committee undertook an extensive review of accidental species with evaluation of specimens, photographs, and written records. The methods of evaluation and classification have been published (*Iowa Bird Life* 52:39-43). Thomas K. Shires, a former committee member, participated in most of the review. The review resulted in classification of 12 species as hypothetical (see end of list below), and 11 species were dropped from the list because of insufficient evidence for their occurrence in Iowa, questionable identifications, or the possibility of birds being escapees. Species dropped were Fulvous Whistling-Duck, Harris' Hawk, Black-necked Stilt, Band-tailed Pigeon, Smooth-billed Ani, Groove-billed Ani, Common Poor-will, Brown-headed Nuthatch, Great-tailed Grackle, Baird's Sparrow, and McCown's Longspur. Ani species was added to the list in place of Smooth-billed and Groove-billed Anis. A recent record of Chestnut-collared Longspur and a previously unknown record of Wood Stork prevented these species from being dropped. Thus 6 species were added and 23 deleted (including hypotheticals) producing a net loss of 17 species.

The designations used for status of species in this list are given below. The number of species in each category is given in parentheses.

- Regular: Seen every year or nearly every year, at least 8 of last 10 years (274 species).
- Casual: Seen many years but not all, at least 4 or 5 but less than 8 or 9 of last 10 years (18 species).
- Accidental: Seen once to several times, but less than 4 or 5 of last 10 years (61 species).
- Extirpated: Once regular or casual, but not seen in 50 years (6 species).
- Extinct: No longer seen anywhere (2 species).
- I-S: Existing specimen (297 species).
- I-P: Photograph published or on file (33 species).
- I-R: Recording on file (2 species).
- II: Sight record, one or more with three acceptable documentations (3 species).

- III: Sight record, one or two with one or two acceptable documentations (26 species).
 N: Definite evidence of having nested in the state (186 species).
 N?: Probable evidence of nesting in the state (4 species).

Hypothetical species (Class IV) are those judged probable but not beyond reasonable doubt by the Records Committee and are listed at the end. Three species (Magnificent Frigatebird, Carolina Chickadee, American Dipper) are hypothetical because there is inadequate evidence that specimens taken were from Iowa. Black-bellied Whistling-Duck is hypothetical because it could be an escapee.

Additional species reported in the literature but which were not accepted to the list by the Committee because of insufficient evidence (Class V) are Fulvous Whistling-Duck, Harris' Hawk, Black-necked Stilt, Common Poor-will, Great-tailed Grackle, Baird's Sparrow, and McCown's Longspur. Three introduced species which have occurred in Iowa but are not judged to be established (Class VI) are Chukar, Ringed Turtle-Dove, and Monk Parakeet. Other species in the literature, which are not accepted because they were judged likely to be incorrect or escapees (Class VI) are Emperor Goose, Barrow's Goldeneye, Masked Duck, Gray Hawk, Scaled Quail, Thayer's Gull, Gull-billed Tern, Band-tailed Pigeon, Common Ground-Dove, Greater Roadrunner, Boreal Owl, Brown-headed Nuthatch, Western Bluebird, Kirtland's Warbler, Swainson's Warbler, and Bachman's Sparrow.

Order GAVIIFORMES

Loons, Gaviidae

- Red-throated Loon, *Gavia stellata*: Accidental III
 Arctic Loon, *Gavia arctica*: Accidental I-S
 Common Loon, *Gavia immer*: Regular I-S N

Order PODICIPEDIFORMES

Grebes, Podicipedidae

- Pied-billed Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*: Regular I-S N
 Horned Grebe, *Podiceps auritus*: Regular I-S
 Red-necked Grebe, *Podiceps grisegena*: Casual I-S
 Eared Grebe, *Podiceps nigricollis*: Regular I-S N
 Western Grebe, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*: Regular I-S N

Order PELECANIFORMES

Pelicans, Pelecanidae

- American White Pelican, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*: Regular I-S N?
 Brown Pelican, *Pelecanus occidentalis*: Accidental I-P

Cormorants, Phalacrocoracidae

- Double-crested Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax auritus*: Regular I-S N

Darters, Anhingidae

- Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*: Accidental III

Order CICONIIFORMES

Bitterns and Herons, Ardeidae

- American Bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus*: Regular I-S N
 Least Bittern, *Ixobrychus exilis*: Regular I-S N
 Great Blue Heron, *Ardea herodias*: Regular I-S N
 Great Egret, *Casmerodius albus*: Regular I-S N
 Snowy Egret, *Egretta thula*: Casual I-S
 Little Blue Heron, *Egretta caerulea*: Regular I-P
 Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*: Regular I-S
 Green-backed Heron, *Butorides striatus*: Regular I-S N
 Black-crowned Night-Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax*: Regular I-S N
 Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, *Nycticorax violaceus*: Regular I-S N

Ibises and Spoonbills, Threskiornithidae

(Ibis species, *Plegadis* sp.: Casual I-S)White-faced Ibis, *Plegadis chihi*: Accidental I-PRoseate Spoonbill, *Ajaia ajaja*: Accidental I-P

Storks, Ciconiidae

Wood Stork, *Mycteria americana*: Accidental III

Order ANSERIFORMES

Whistling-Ducks, Swans, Geese, and Ducks, Anatidae

Tundra Swan, *Cygnus columbianus*: Regular I-STrumpeter Swan, *Cygnus buccinator*: Extirpated I-S NMute Swan, *Cygnus olor*: Regular I-PGreater White-fronted Goose, *Anser albifrons*: Regular I-SSnow Goose, *Chen caerulescens*: Regular I-SRoss' Goose, *Chen rossii*: Regular I-SBrant, *Branta bernicla*: Accidental I-SCanada Goose, *Branta canadensis*: Regular I-S NWood Duck, *Aix sponsa*: Regular I-S NGreen-winged Teal, *Anas crecca*: Regular I-S NAmerican Black Duck, *Anas rubripes*: Regular I-S NMallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*: Regular I-S NNorthern Pintail, *Anas acuta*: Regular I-S NBlue-winged Teal, *Anas discors*: Regular I-S NCinnamon Teal, *Anas cyanoptera*: Regular I-PNorthern Shoveler, *Anas clypeata*: Regular I-S NGadwall, *Anas strepera*: Regular I-S NEurasian Wigeon, *Anas penelope*: Accidental I-SAmerican Wigeon, *Anas americana*: Regular I-S NCanvasback, *Aythya valisineria*: Regular I-S NRedhead, *Aythya americana*: Regular I-S NRing-necked Duck, *Aythya collaris*: Regular I-S NGreater Scaup, *Aythya marila*: Regular I-SLesser Scaup, *Aythya affinis*: Regular I-S NCommon Eider, *Somateria mollissima*: Accidental IIIKing Eider, *Somateria spectabilis*: Accidental I-SHarlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus*: Accidental IIIOldsquaw, *Clangula hyemalis*: Regular I-SBlack Scoter, *Melanitta nigra*: Accidental I-SSurf Scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata*: Casual I-SWhite-winged Scoter, *Melanitta fusca*: Regular I-SCommon Goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*: Regular I-SBufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*: Regular I-SHooded Merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*: Regular I-S NCommon Merganser, *Mergus merganser*: Regular I-SRed-breasted Merganser, *Mergus serrator*: Regular I-SRuddy Duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis*: Regular I-S N

Order FALCONIFORMES

American Vultures, Cathartidae

Black Vulture, *Coragyps atratus*: Accidental I-STurkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura*: Regular I-S N

Osprey, Kites, Harriers, and Hawks, Accipitridae

Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*: Regular I-SAmerican Swallow-tailed Kite, *Elanoides forficatus*: Extirpated I-S NMississippi Kite, *Ictinia mississippiensis*: Extirpated IIIBald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*: Regular I-S NNorthern Harrier, *Circus cyaneus*: Regular I-S NSharp-shinned Hawk, *Accipiter striatus*: Regular I-S NCooper's Hawk, *Accipiter cooperii*: Regular I-S NNorthern Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*: Regular I-S

Red-shouldered Hawk, *Buteo lineatus*: Regular I-S N
 Broad-winged Hawk, *Buteo platypterus*: Regular I-S N
 Swainson's Hawk, *Buteo swainsoni*: Regular I-S N
 Red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*: Regular I-S N
 Ferruginous Hawk, *Buteo regalis*: Casual I-S
 Rough-legged Hawk, *Buteo lagopus*: Regular I-S
 Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*: Regular I-S

Falcons, Falconidae

American Kestrel, *Falco sparverius*: Regular I-S N
 Merlin, *Falco columbarius*: Regular I-S N
 Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*: Regular I-S N
 Prairie Falcon, *Falco mexicanus*: Casual I-S

Order GALLIFORMES

Partridge, Pheasants, Grouse, Turkey, and Quail, Phasianidae

Gray Partridge, *Perdix perdix*: Regular I-S N
 Ring-necked Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*: Regular I-S N
 Ruffed Grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*: Regular I-S N
 Greater Prairie-Chicken, *Tympanuchus cupido*: Accidental I-S N
 Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Tympanuchus phasianellus*: Extirpated I-S
 Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*: Regular I-S N
 Northern Bobwhite, *Colinus virginianus*: Regular I-S N

Order GRUIFORMES

Rails, Gallinules, and Coots, Rallidae

Yellow Rail, *Coturnicops noveboracensis*: Casual I-S
 Black Rail, *Laterallus jamaicensis*: Accidental II
 King Rail, *Rallus elegans*: Casual I-S N
 Virginia Rail, *Rallus limicola*: Regular I-S N
 Sora, *Porzana carolina*: Regular I-S N
 Purple Gallinule, *Porphyryla martinica*: Accidental I-S
 Common Moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*: Regular I-S N
 American Coot, *Fulica americana*: Regular I-S N

Cranes, Gruidae

Sandhill Crane, *Grus canadensis*: Casual I-S N
 Whooping Crane, *Grus americana*: Accidental I-S N

Order CHARADRIIFORMES

Plovers, Charadriidae

Black-bellied Plover, *Pluvialis squatarola*: Regular I-S
 Lesser Golden-Plover, *Pluvialis dominica*: Regular I-S
 Semipalmated Plover, *Charadrius semipalmatus*: Regular I-S
 Piping Plover, *Charadrius melodus*: Regular I-S N
 Killdeer, *Charadrius vociferus*: Regular I-S N
 Mountain Plover, *Charadrius montanus*: Accidental III

Stilts and Avocets, Recurvirostridae

American Avocet, *Recurvirostra americana*: Regular I-S

Sandpipers and Phalaropes, Scolopacidae

Greater Yellowlegs, *Tringa melanoleuca*: Regular I-S
 Lesser Yellowlegs, *Tringa flavipes*: Regular I-S
 Solitary Sandpiper, *Tringa solitaria*: Regular I-S
 Willet, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*: Regular I-S
 Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularia*: Regular I-S N
 Upland Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*: Regular I-S N
 Eskimo Curlew, *Numenius borealis*: Extirpated I-S
 Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*: Accidental I-P
 Long-billed Curlew, *Numenius americanus*: Extirpated I-S N
 Hudsonian Godwit, *Limosa haemastica*: Regular I-S

Marbled Godwit, *Limosa fedoa*: Regular I-S N
 Ruddy Turnstone, *Arenaria interpres*: Regular I-S
 Red Knot, *Calidris canutus*: Accidental I-S
 Sanderling, *Calidris alba*: Regular I-S
 Semipalmated Sandpiper, *Calidris pusilla*: Regular I-S
 Western Sandpiper, *Calidris mauri*: Regular I-S
 Least Sandpiper, *Calidris minutilla*: Regular I-S
 White-rumped Sandpiper, *Calidris fuscicollis*: Regular I-S
 Baird's Sandpiper, *Calidris bairdii*: Regular I-S
 Pectoral Sandpiper, *Calidris melanotos*: Regular I-S
 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, *Calidris acuminata*: Accidental III
 Dunlin, *Calidris alpina*: Regular I-S
 Stilt Sandpiper, *Calidris himantopus*: Regular I-S
 Buff-breasted Sandpiper, *Tryngites subruficollis*: Casual I-S
 Ruff, *Philomachus pugnax*: Accidental I-S
 Short-billed Dowitcher, *Limnodromus griseus*: Regular I-S
 Long-billed Dowitcher, *Limnodromus scolopaceus*: Regular I-S
 Common Snipe, *Gallinago gallinago*: Regular I-S N
 American Woodcock, *Scolopax minor*: Regular I-S N
 Wilson's Phalarope, *Phalaropus tricolor*: Regular I-S N
 Red-necked Phalarope, *Phalaropus lobatus*: Regular I-S

Jaegers, Gulls, and Terns, Laridae

Parasitic Jaeger, *Stercorarius parasiticus*: Accidental I-S
 Long-tailed Jaeger, *Stercorarius longicaudus*: Accidental I-S
 Laughing Gull, *Larus atricilla*: Accidental III
 Franklin's Gull, *Larus pipixcan*: Regular I-S N
 Bonaparte's Gull, *Larus philadelphia*: Regular I-S
 Ring-billed Gull, *Larus delawarensis*: Regular I-S
 Herring Gull, *Larus argentatus*: Regular I-S
 Glaucous Gull, *Larus hyperboreus*: Regular I-P
 Great Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*: Accidental III
 Black-legged Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*: Accidental I-P
 Sabine's Gull, *Xema sabini*: Accidental I-S
 Caspian Tern, *Sterna caspia*: Regular I-S
 Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo*: Regular I-S
 Forster's Tern, *Sterna forsteri*: Regular I-S N
 Least Tern, *Sterna antillarum*: Regular I-P N
 Black Tern, *Chlidonias niger*: Regular I-S N

Alcids, Alcidae

Thick-billed Murre, *Uria lomvia*: Accidental III

Order COLUMBIFORMES

Pigeons and Doves, Columbidae

Rock Dove, *Columba livia*: Regular I-S N
 Mourning Dove, *Zenaidura macroura*: Regular I-S N
 Passenger Pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius*: Extinct I-S N

Order PSITTACIFORMES

Parrots, Psittacidae

Carolina Parakeet, *Conuropsis carolinensis*: Extinct III

Order CUCULIFORMES

Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis, Cuculidae

Black-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*: Regular I-S N
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus*: Regular I-S N
 Ani species, *Crotophaga* sp.: Accidental III

Order STRIGIFORMES

Barn-Owls, Tytonidae

Common Barn-Owl, *Tyto alba*: Regular I-S N

Typical Owls, Strigidae

Eastern Screech-Owl, *Otus asio*: Regular I-S N
 Great Horned Owl, *Bubo virginianus*: Regular I-S N
 Snowy Owl, *Nyctea scandiaca*: Regular I-S
 Northern Hawk-Owl, *Surnia ulula*: Accidental I-P
 Burrowing Owl, *Athene cunicularia*: Casual I-S N
 Barred Owl, *Strix varia*: Regular I-S N
 Great Gray Owl, *Strix nebulosa*: Accidental I-P
 Long-eared Owl, *Asio otus*: Regular I-S N
 Short-eared Owl, *Asio flammeus*: Regular I-S N
 Northern Saw-whet Owl, *Aegolius acadicus*: Regular I-S

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Goatsuckers, Caprimulgidae

Common Nighthawk, *Chordeiles minor*: Regular I-S N
 Chuck-will's-widow, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*: Regular I-P N
 Whip-poor-will, *Caprimulgus vociferus*: Regular I-S N

Order APODIFORMES

Swifts, Apodidae

Chimney Swift, *Chaetura pelagica*: Regular I-S N

Hummingbirds, Trochilidae

Ruby-throated Hummingbird, *Archilochus colubris*: Regular I-S N

Order CORACIIFORMES

Kingfishers, Alcedinidae

Belted Kingfisher, *Ceryle alcyon*: Regular I-S N

Order PICIFORMES

Woodpeckers, Picidae

Lewis' Woodpecker, *Melanerpes lewis*: Accidental III
 Red-headed Woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*: Regular I-S N
 Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Melanerpes carolinus*: Regular I-S N
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus varius*: Regular I-S N
 Downy Woodpecker, *Picoides pubescens*: Regular I-S N
 Hairy Woodpecker, *Picoides villosus*: Regular I-S N
 Three-toed Woodpecker, *Picoides tridactylus*: Accidental III
 Black-backed Woodpecker, *Picoides arcticus*: Accidental III
 Northern Flicker, *Colaptes auratus*: Regular I-S N
 Pileated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus pileatus*: Regular I-S N

Order PASSERIFORMES

Tyrant Flycatchers, Tyrannidae

Olive-sided Flycatcher, *Contopus borealis*: Regular I-S
 Western Wood-Pewee, *Contopus sordidulus*: Accidental III
 Eastern Wood-Pewee, *Contopus virens*: Regular I-S N
 Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris*: Regular I-S
 Acadian Flycatcher, *Empidonax virescens*: Regular I-S N
 Alder Flycatcher, *Empidonax alnorum*: Regular I-R
 Willow Flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii*: Regular I-S N
 Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus*: Regular I-S N
 Eastern Phoebe, *Sayornis phoebe*: Regular I-S N
 Say's Phoebe, *Sayornis saya*: Regular I-P N
 Great Crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus crinitus*: Regular I-S N
 Western Kingbird, *Tyrannus verticalis*: Regular I-S N
 Eastern Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*: Regular I-S N
 Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, *Tyrannus forficatus*: Casual I-P N

Larks, *Alaudidae*

Horned Lark, *Eremophila alpestris*: Regular I-S N

Swallows, *Hirundinidae*

Purple Martin, *Progne subis*: Regular I-S N

Tree Swallow, *Tachycineta bicolor*: Regular I-S N

Northern Rough-winged Swallow, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*: Regular I-S N

Bank Swallow, *Riparia riparia*: Regular I-S N

Cliff Swallow, *Hirundo pyrrhonota*: Regular I-S N

Barn Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*: Regular I-S N

Jays, Magpies, and Crows, *Corvidae*

Gray Jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*: Accidental I-P

Blue Jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*: Regular I-S N

Pinyon Jay, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*: Accidental III

Clark's Nutcracker, *Nucifraga columbiana*: Accidental I-S

Black-billed Magpie, *Pica pica*: Accidental I-S N

American Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*: Regular I-S N

Common Raven, *Corvus corax*: Accidental I-S

Titmice, *Paridae*

Black-capped Chickadee, *Parus atricapillus*: Regular I-S N

Boreal Chickadee, *Parus hudsonicus*: Accidental I-P

Tufted Titmouse, *Parus bicolor*: Regular I-S N

Nuthatches, *Sittidae*

Red-breasted Nuthatch, *Sitta canadensis*: Regular I-S N

White-breasted Nuthatch, *Sitta carolinensis*: Regular I-S N

Pygmy Nuthatch, *Sitta pygmaea*: Accidental I-P

Creepers, *Certhiidae*

Brown Creeper, *Certhia americana*: Regular I-S N

Wrens, *Troglodytidae*

Rock Wren, *Salpinctes obsoletus*: Accidental III N

Carolina Wren, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*: Regular I-S N

Bewick's Wren, *Thryomanes bewickii*: Casual I-P N

House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*: Regular I-S N

Winter Wren, *Troglodytes troglodytes*: Regular I-S N?

Sedge Wren, *Cistothorus platensis*: Regular I-S N

Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus palustris*: Regular I-S N

Kinglets, Gnatcatchers, and Thrushes, *Muscicapidae*

Golden-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*: Regular I-S

Ruby-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus calendula*: Regular I-S

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, *Polioptila caerulea*: Regular I-S N

Eastern Bluebird, *Sialia sialis*: Regular I-S N

Mountain Bluebird, *Sialia currucoides*: Accidental I-P

Townsend's Solitaire, *Myadestes townsendi*: Regular I-P

Veery, *Catharus fuscescens*: Regular I-S N

Gray-cheeked Thrush, *Catharus minimus*: Regular I-S

Swainson's Thrush, *Catharus ustulatus*: Regular I-S

Hermit Thrush, *Catharus guttatus*: Regular I-S

Wood Thrush, *Hylocichla mustelina*: Regular I-S N

American Robin, *Turdus migratorius*: Regular I-S N

Varied Thrush, *Ixoreus naevius*: Regular I-P

Mockingbirds and Thrashers, *Mimidae*

Gray Catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis*: Regular I-S N

Northern Mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos*: Regular I-S N

Sage Thrasher, *Oreoscoptes montanus*: Accidental III

Brown Thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum*: Regular I-S N

Curve-billed Thrasher, *Toxostoma curvirostre*: Accidental I-P

Wagtails and Pipits, Motacillidae

Water Pipit, *Anthus spinoletta*: Regular I-SSprague's Pipit, *Anthus spragueii*: Accidental III

Waxwings, Bombycillidae

Bohemian Waxwing, *Bombycilla garrulus*: Casual I-SCedar Waxwing, *Bombycilla cedrorum*: Regular I-S N

Shrikes, Laniidae

Northern Shrike, *Lanius excubitor*: Regular I-SLoggerhead Shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus*: Regular I-S N

Starlings, Sturnidae

European Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*: Regular I-S N

Vireos, Vireonidae

White-eyed Vireo, *Vireo griseus*: Regular I-P NBell's Vireo, *Vireo bellii*: Regular I-S NSolitary Vireo, *Vireo solitarius*: Regular I-SYellow-throated Vireo, *Vireo flavifrons*: Regular I-S NWarbling Vireo, *Vireo gilvus*: Regular I-S NPhiladelphia Vireo, *Vireo philadelphicus*: Regular I-SRed-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*: Regular I-S N

Wood Warblers, Tanagers, Cardinals-Grosbeaks-Buntings,

Towhees-Sparrows-Longspurs, Meadowlarks-Blackbirds-Orioles, Emberizidae

Subfamily: Wood Warblers, Parulinae

Blue-winged Warbler, *Vermivora pinus*: Regular I-S NGolden-winged Warbler, *Vermivora chrysoptera*: Regular I-S NTennessee Warbler, *Vermivora peregrina*: Regular I-SOrange-crowned Warbler, *Vermivora celata*: Regular I-SNashville Warbler, *Vermivora ruficapilla*: Regular I-SNorthern Parula, *Parula americana*: Regular I-S N?Yellow Warbler, *Dendroica petechia*: Regular I-S NChestnut-sided Warbler, *Dendroica pensylvanica*: Regular I-S NMagnolia Warbler, *Dendroica magnolia*: Regular I-SCape May Warbler, *Dendroica tigrina*: Regular I-SBlack-throated Blue Warbler, *Dendroica caerulescens*: Regular I-PYellow-rumped Warbler, *Dendroica coronata*: Regular I-SBlack-throated Gray Warbler, *Dendroica nigrescens*: Accidental IIITownsend's Warbler, *Dendroica townsendi*: Accidental IIIBlack-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica virens*: Regular I-SBlackburnian Warbler, *Dendroica fusca*: Regular I-SYellow-throated Warbler, *Dendroica dominica*: Regular I-R NPine Warbler, *Dendroica pinus*: Casual I-SPrairie Warbler, *Dendroica discolor*: Casual I-P N?Palm Warbler, *Dendroica palmarum*: Regular I-SBay-breasted Warbler, *Dendroica castanea*: Regular I-SBlackpoll Warbler, *Dendroica striata*: Regular I-SCerulean Warbler, *Dendroica cerulea*: Regular I-S NBlack-and-white Warbler, *Mniotilta varia*: Regular I-S NAmerican Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*: Regular I-S NProthonotary Warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*: Regular I-S NWorm-eating Warbler, *Helmitheros vermivorus*: Regular I-P NOvenbird, *Seiurus aurocapillus*: Regular I-S NNorthern Waterthrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis*: Regular I-SLouisiana Waterthrush, *Seiurus motacilla*: Regular I-S NKentucky Warbler, *Oporornis formosus*: Regular I-S NConnecticut Warbler, *Oporornis agilis*: Regular I-SMourning Warbler, *Oporornis philadelphia*: Regular I-SCommon Yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas*: Regular I-S NHooded Warbler, *Wilsonia citrina*: Regular I-S NWilson's Warbler, *Wilsonia pusilla*: Regular I-S

Canada Warbler, *Wilsonia canadensis*: Regular I-S
 Yellow-breasted Chat, *Icteria virens*: Regular I-S N

Subfamily: Tanagers, *Thraupinae*

Summer Tanager, *Piranga rubra*: Regular I-S N
 Scarlet Tanager, *Piranga olivacea*: Regular I-S N
 Western Tanager, *Piranga ludoviciana*: Accidental II

Subfamily: Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Buntings, *Cardinalinae*

Northern Cardinal, *Cardinalis cardinalis*: Regular I-S N
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, *Pheucticus ludovicianus*: Regular I-S N
 Black-headed Grosbeak, *Pheucticus melanocephalus*: Accidental I-P
 Blue Grosbeak, *Guiraca caerulea*: Regular I-P N
 Lazuli Bunting, *Passerina amoena*: Accidental II
 Indigo Bunting, *Passerina cyanea*: Regular I-S N
 Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*: Regular I-S N

Subfamily: Towhees, Sparrows, and Longspurs, *Emberizinae*

Green-tailed Towhee, *Pipilo chlorurus*: Accidental III
 Rufous-sided Towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*: Regular I-S N
 American Tree Sparrow, *Spizella arborea*: Regular I-S
 Chipping Sparrow, *Spizella passerina*: Regular I-S N
 Clay-colored Sparrow, *Spizella pallida*: Regular I-S N
 Field Sparrow, *Spizella pusilla*: Regular I-S N
 Vesper Sparrow, *Poocetes gramineus*: Regular I-S N
 Lark Sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*: Regular I-S N
 Lark Bunting, *Calamospiza melanocorys*: Casual I-P
 Savannah Sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis*: Regular I-S N
 Grasshopper Sparrow, *Ammodramus savannarum*: Regular I-S N
 Henslow's Sparrow, *Ammodramus henslowii*: Regular I-S
 Le Conte's Sparrow, *Ammodramus leconteii*: Regular I-S
 Sharp-tailed Sparrow, *Ammodramus caudacutus*: Casual I-S
 Fox Sparrow, *Passerella iliaca*: Regular I-S
 Song Sparrow, *Melospiza melodia*: Regular I-S N
 Lincoln's Sparrow, *Melospiza lincolni*: Regular I-S
 Swamp Sparrow, *Melospiza georgiana*: Regular I-S N
 White-throated Sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*: Regular I-S
 Golden-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*: Accidental III
 White-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*: Regular I-S
 Harris' Sparrow, *Zonotrichia querula*: Regular I-S
 Dark-eyed Junco, *Junco hyemalis*: Regular I-S
 Lapland Longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus*: Regular I-S
 Smith's Longspur, *Calcarius pictus*: Accidental I-S
 Chestnut-collared Longspur, *Calcarius ornatus*: Accidental III
 Snow Bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis*: Regular I-S

Subfamily: Meadowlarks, Blackbirds, and Orioles, *Icterinae*

Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: Regular I-S N
 Red-winged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*: Regular I-S N
 Eastern Meadowlark, *Sturnella magna*: Regular I-S N
 Western Meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta*: Regular I-S N
 Yellow-headed Blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*: Regular I-S N
 Rusty Blackbird, *Euphagus carolinus*: Regular I-S
 Brewer's Blackbird, *Euphagus cyanocephalus*: Regular I-S
 Common Grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula*: Regular I-S N
 Brown-headed Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*: Regular I-S N
 Orchard Oriole, *Icterus spurius*: Regular I-S N
 Northern Oriole, *Icterus galbula*: Regular I-S N

Finches, *Fringillidae*

Rosy Finch, *Leucosticte arctoa*: Accidental I-P
 Pine Grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*: Casual I-S
 Purple Finch, *Carpodacus purpureus*: Regular I-S N
 House Finch, *Carpodacus mexicanus*: Accidental I-P
 Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*: Regular I-S

White-winged Crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera*: Regular I-S
 Common Redpoll, *Carduelis flammea*: Regular I-S
 Hoary Redpoll, *Carduelis hornemanni*: Accidental I-P
 Pine Siskin, *Carduelis pinus*: Regular I-S N
 American Goldfinch, *Carduelis tristis*: Regular I-S N
 Evening Grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vespertinus*: Regular I-S

Weaver-Finches, *Passeridae*

House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*: Regular I-S N

HYPOTHETICAL SPECIES

Magnificent Frigatebird, *Fregata magnificens*
 Glossy Ibis, *Plegadis falcinellus*
 Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*
 Gyrfalcon, *Falco rusticolus*
 Purple Sandpiper, *Calidris maritima*
 Red Phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicaria*
 Iceland Gull, *Larus glaucoideus*
 Ivory Gull, *Pagophila eburnea*
 Carolina Chickadee, *Parus carolinensis*
 American Dipper, *Cinclus mexicanus*
 MacGillivray's Warbler, *Oporornis tolmiei*
 Painted Bunting, *Passerina ciris*

CHANGES IN IOWA BIRD NAMES IN 1982

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The Official Checklist of Iowa Birds, 1982 Edition, published in this issue, contains a number of name changes from the Iowa Ornithologists' Union Checklist of Iowa Birds published in 1977 (*Iowa Bird Life* 47:31-40). Since these changes will be followed in *Iowa Bird Life* and *American Birds*, they are collected for easy reference in the table below. The new names have been created for several reasons:

1. Changes in usage: A new rule of usage is established in the Thirty-fourth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds (Supplement to Auk 99(3): July 1982). In compound nouns that describe a group of birds, the two elements of the noun are to be connected with a hyphen. Thus, for example, Night Heron becomes Night-Heron and Screech Owl becomes Screech-Owl. Note that both parts of the name are capitalized. There are some exceptions; American Tree Sparrow remains unhyphenated.

2. Changes in taxonomic status: In several cases subspecies have been raised to full species, or a form considered a full species in the 1977 list relegated to subspecies status. In these cases a new name had to be coined. The Whistling Swan of the 1977 list, which hybridizes with the Bewick's Swan of the Old World, is now conspecific with that form. To avoid confusion, the species is now called Tundra Swan. The eastern and western forms of the screech owl of North America, once considered subspecies, are now full species, becoming Eastern Screech-Owl and Western Screech-Owl.

3. Changes to increase precision, eliminate ambiguity, or eliminate a synonym: The A. O. U. Check-list is part of a continuing effort to create a standard set of English names for all of the world's birds. In some cases this has required addition (or change) of a modifier to create the needed accuracy. For example, there are other species of barn owls in different parts of the world, so ours becomes Common Barn-Owl ('common' in this sense means 'most widespread'). In other cases, two quite unrelated birds have been given the same name; there are swallow-tailed kites in both the New World and in Africa, so ours becomes the American Swallow-tailed Kite. Often, a widespread species bears different names in different parts of the world; for example, the species called Common Moorhen in England is called Common Gallinule in the United States. In this case the

American name has been abolished and the English one retained.

The new A. O. U. Check-list also contains many changes in scientific names. A few reflect creation of a new species or relegation of a species to a subspecies, but most involve changes at the level of genus or family. Many of these taxa were defined on the basis of slight differences, and the recent trend in taxonomy has been to the creation of larger and more inclusive units. In the new list many genera, and several families, have been combined, in some cases leading to major changes in the order in which they are listed. The largest changes are at the family level; two large assemblages of closely-related forms have been combined into immense families. One group includes thrushes, kinglets, and gnatcatchers, which have been combined with the Old-World flycatchers, Old-World warblers, and babblers into the family Muscicapidae. The other group comprises closely related forms of New-World origin, wood warblers, tanagers, New-World finches and sparrows, and icterids, which have been combined to form the family Emberizidae. The Old-World finches, no longer considered closely related to the New-World finches and sparrows, are now a family of their own, Fringillidae.

Name in 1977 List	Name in 1982 List	Reason for Change
American Anhinga	Anhinga	now conspecific
Green Heron	Green-backed Heron	more specific name
Black-crowned Night Heron	Black-crowned Night-Heron	new usage
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	new usage
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	new usage
Whistling Swan	Tundra Swan	species combined
Common Pintail	Northern Pintail	more specific name
Swallow-tailed Kite	American Swallow-tailed Kite	different from African species
Greater Prairie Chicken	Greater Prairie-Chicken	new usage
Common Bobwhite	Northern Bobwhite	more specific name
Common Gallinule	Common Moorhen	remove synonym
Lesser Golden Plover	Lesser Golden-Plover	new usage
Northern Phalarope	Red-necked Phalarope	remove synonym
Greater Black-backed Gull	Great Black-backed Gull	brevity
Little Tern	Least Tern	no longer conspecific with Old-World form
Barn Owl	Common Barn-Owl	distinguished from other barn owls
Common Screech Owl	Eastern Screech-Owl	no longer conspecific
Hawk Owl	Northern Hawk-Owl	distinguished from Old-World species
Saw-whet Owl	Northern Saw-whet Owl	distinguished from tropical species
Northern Three-toed Woodpecker	Three-toed Woodpecker	brevity?
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker	Black-backed Woodpecker	brevity?
Common Flicker	Northern Flicker	more specific name
Western Pewee	Western Wood-Pewee	new usage
Eastern Pewee	Eastern Wood-Pewee	new usage
Rough-winged Swallow	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	distinguished from tropical form
Northern Raven	Common Raven	more specific name?
North American Dipper	American Dipper	found in Middle America
Northern Parula Warbler	Northern Parula	brevity
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch	Rosy Finch	all forms conspecific
Northern Junco	Dark-eyed Junco	conspecific with Gray-headed Junco

FEEDING AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF BALD EAGLES WINTERING
ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEAR BURLINGTON, IOWA

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Research on the behavior of wintering Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) has been limited, but interest in the management of wintering sites has sparked several field studies during the last decade. Intraspecific interactions including stealing of food items, supplanting at perches, and aerial pursuit have been commonly observed (Southern 1963, Griffin 1981 and references therein). Social behavior between eagles may be most common during feeding period because large numbers of eagles tend to concentrate along areas of open water (Jonen 1973). Interspecific interactions have also been observed including food displacement and harassment of the Common Crow (*Coryus brachyrhynchos*) and the Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) (Grubb 1971, Jonen 1973).

The purpose of this study was to gain information on the Bald Eagle population wintering on the Mississippi River near Burlington, Iowa. Here we report on the eagles' feeding and social behavior. The feeding behavior we observed consisted of the fishing techniques employed by the eagles. Social behaviors observed included food displacement, supplanting at perches, and aerial pursuit. Unsuccessful food displacements and piracy attempts were termed harassments and are included in the intraspecific interaction data. Fishing rates and interaction rates were found to be influenced by (1) the number of eagles present in the study area, (2) air temperature, and (3) the amount of open water available to the eagles for fishing.

METHODS AND DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

During 14-28 January 1981 and 19-25 January 1982 we spent 200 man-hours in the field collecting data on perching sites, habitat usage, feeding and social behavior, temperature, amount of open water available for fishing, and the eagle population structure. Observations were made using 15-60x spotting scopes from a blind and also from behind a fallen tree near the river's shoreline.

The study area consisted of a two-mile stretch of annually-submerged flood plain forest bordering a channel of open river where thermal water from the Iowa Southern Utilities Power Plant south of Burlington keeps the water ice-free. Nye (1979) suggested that the ice-free feeding areas and injured fish, resulting from the operation of power-operating facilities, were the prime factors in attracting eagles to this type of habitat.

Large cottonwoods (*Populus deltoides*) with dead limbs and branches overhanging the open water seemed to be preferred as perch trees. Ingram (1981) and Steenhoff (1980) also observed extensive use of mature cottonwoods as perching and loafing sties. Other tree species serving as important perch sites were red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) We observed perching along the entire two-mile length of river from the thermal water discharge below the power plant to the entrance of the Skunk River into the Mississippi River. Six favored perch areas, consisting of four to seven trees each, were used by as many as forty-six eagles at a time. The ice across the open channel from these favored perch areas was heavily used by eagles for feeding. A map of the study area is shown in Figure 1. The number of eagles using the area varied daily, with a peak of 65 adults and seven immatures on 15 January 1981, and a peak of 31 adults and 3 immatures on 25 January 1982.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bald Eagles employ various techniques in acquiring food items from open water. Southern (1963) described four techniques used by Bald Eagles in Illinois:

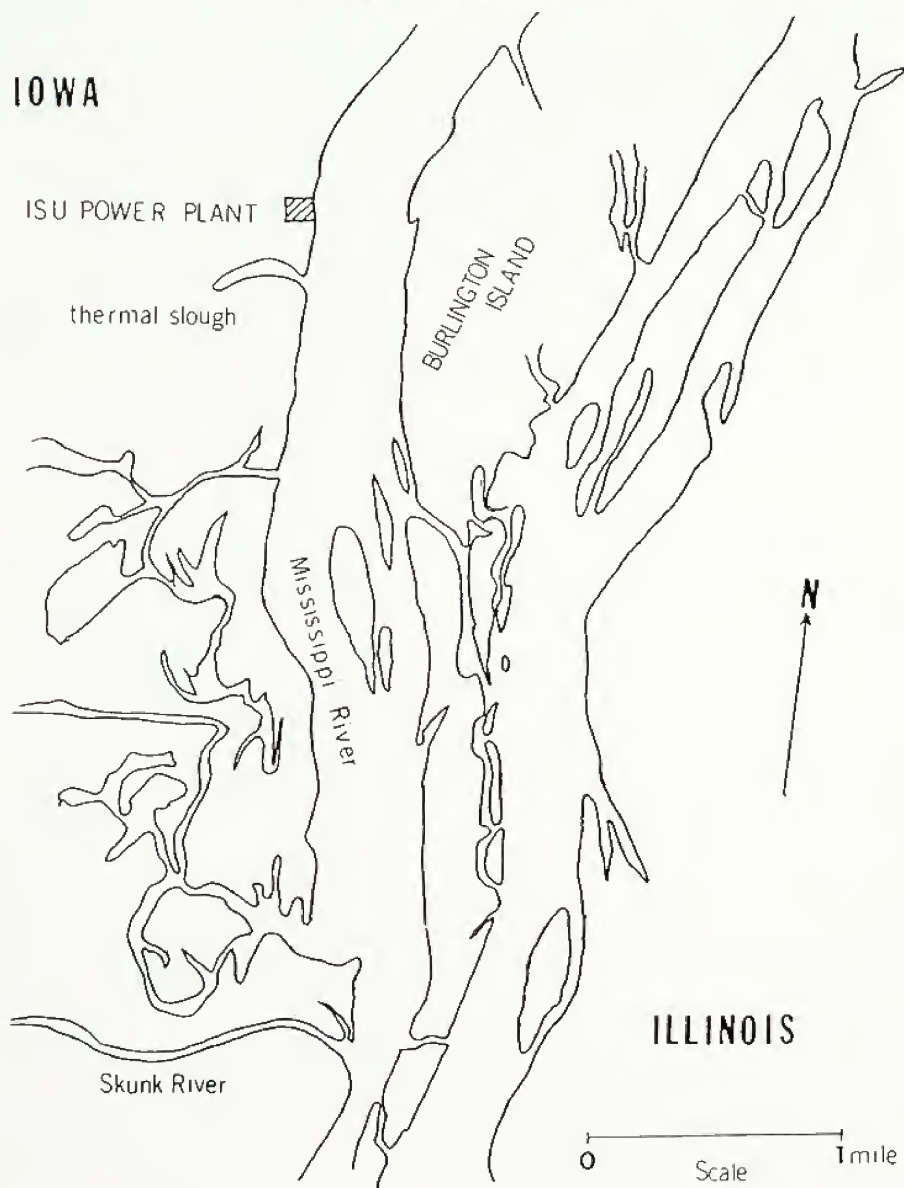


Figure 1. Study area on Mississippi River near Burlington, Iowa.

(1) swooping from a perch and striking fish with the talons; (2) flying back and forth or circling over open water, and then swooping down and striking with the talons; (3) standing on the edge of the ice and reaching into the water with the talons or beak; and (4) wading in shallow water and catching fish with the beak. We observed eagles using all of these methods, as well as frequently stealing food items from other eagles (N - 26), Common Mergansers (N - 23), and Common Crows (N - 20). On several occasions eagles were seen perched on small ice masses floating downstream with the current, periodically reaching with the talons at fish floating nearby. Fish captured by reaching from the ice were usually consumed

there while fish caught by flying eagles were eaten in the air, taken to a tree perch and eaten, or consumed after landing on the ice. Eagles were observed making 153 successful fishing attempts with 72 (47 percent) being eaten in the air, 40 (26 percent) being taken to a tree perch and eaten, 33 (22 percent) consumed after landing on the ice, and 8 (5 percent) undertermined.

Eagles tended to use perch sites that were advantageous in acquiring food. Perching in taller trees increased the field of view of the eagle, giving a larger potential for locating food items. Since food items frequently pass by the edge of the ice, perching on the ice may decrease the amount of energy expended in procuring the food item, as it can be reached with the talons from the edge. Southern (1963) suggested that each of the 4 methods seemed to be particularly suited for certain feeding conditions (important factors include depth of water and size of open area).

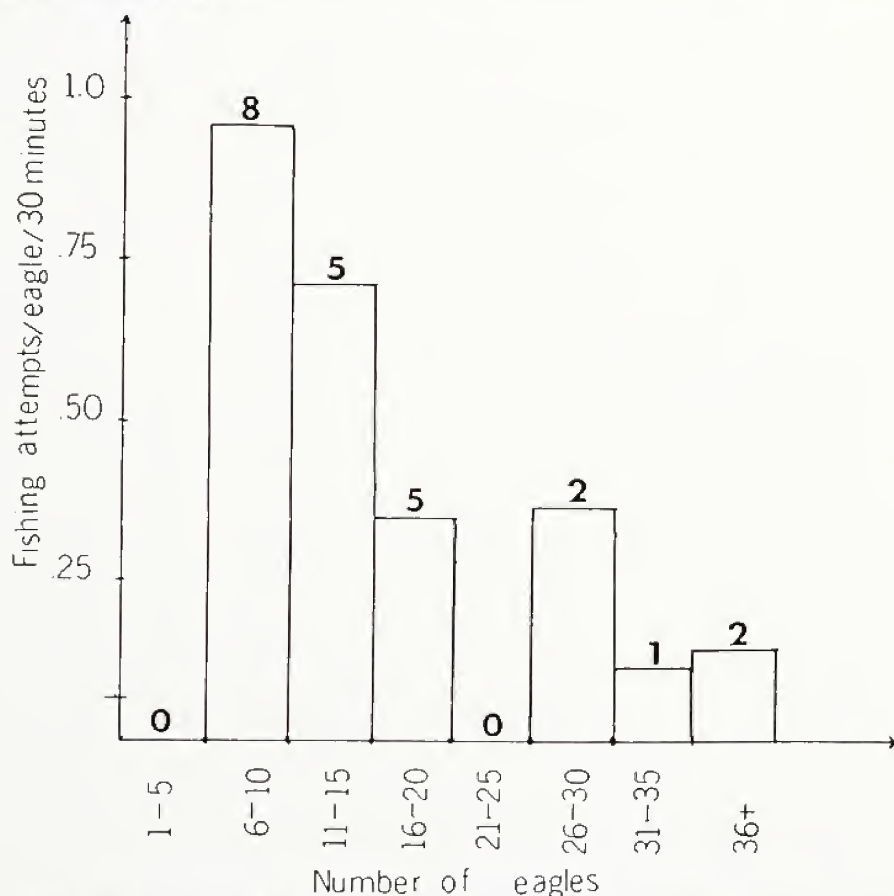


Figure 2. Individual fishing rates vs. the number of eagles present at a perch concentration. Observation periods of 2-3 hours were spent observing several different perch concentrations during the day. Although the time of day that we observed a given perch concentration varied from day to day, the number of eagles present rarely fluctuated by more than 2 or 3 birds during an observation period. Numbers above each bar represent the number of observation periods we had for that grouping.

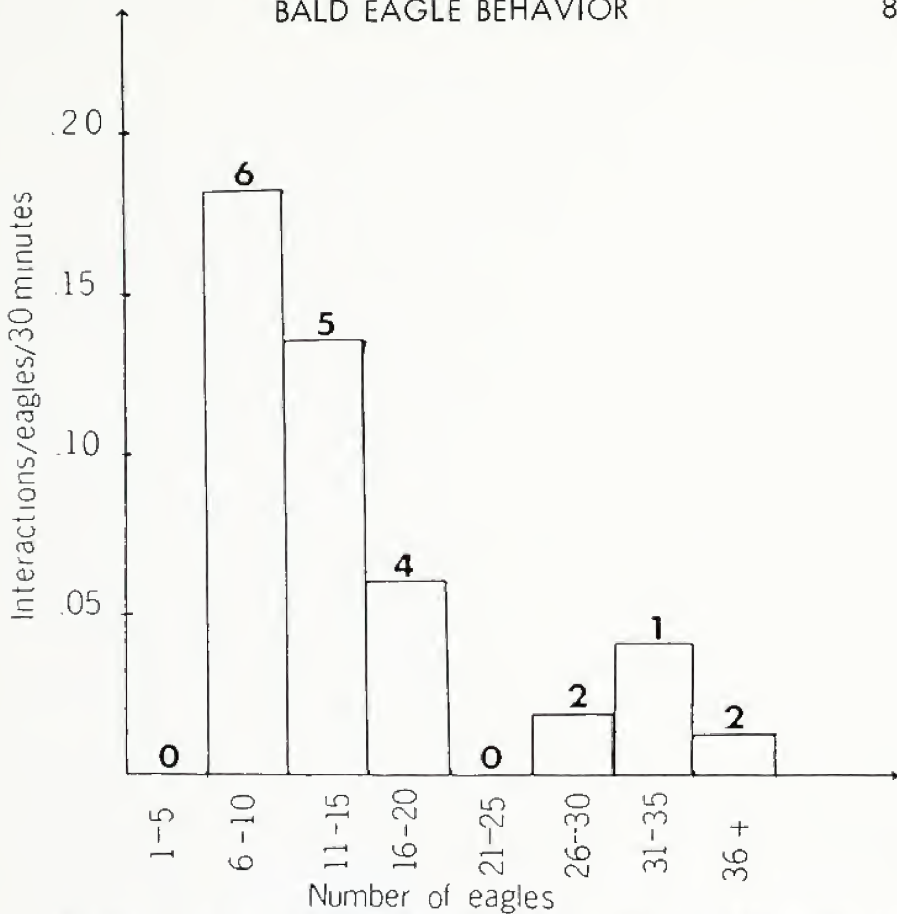


Figure 3. Individual interaction rates vs. the number of eagles present at a perch concentration. Intraspecific interactions include food stealing, perch supplanting, and aerial pursuit. Numbers above each bar represent the number of observation periods.

Griffin (1981) found eagles to be highly communal when feeding although the eagles rarely shared the same food item. We observed concentrations of six to forty-six eagles perched close together at favored perch tree sites. Eagle density influenced the fishing rate and also the interaction rate of the eagles. As the size of the group increased, both the fishing (Figure 2) and interaction (Figure 3) rates of individual eagles decreased. Groups of six to ten eagles at a perch site seemed to be the most active and displayed the highest rates of fishing and interaction per eagle. When larger concentrations of eagles were present, the proportion of eagles actually fishing was low as many of the eagles would remain perched for long periods of time. Since the food supply was probably rather constant, this may suggest that individuals adjusted their fishing behavior according to the amount of local competition (a bird's success rate in catching fish may be higher when fewer eagles are fishing). Alternatively, since eagle concentrations occurred mostly when reduced open water was available, the decrease in fishing rate may be part of an energy conservation strategy (see below). Interaction rate and fishing rate seemed to be correlated, with the interaction rate increasing as the fishing rate increased. This could be because increased fishing may also increase competition

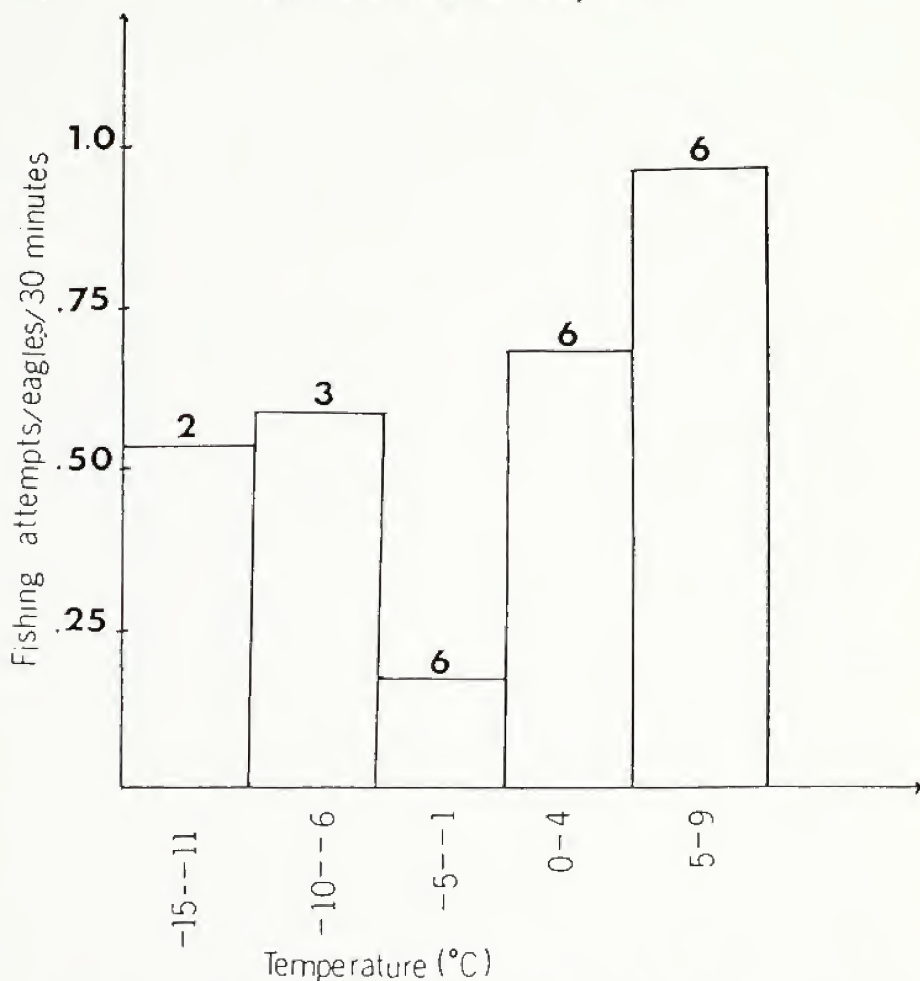


Figure 4. Individual fishing rates vs. average daily temperature. Temperature data were recorded at the Iowa State Utilities Power Plant. Fishing attempts were recorded if the talons touched the water. Numbers above each bar represent the number of observation periods.

for food items already acquired.

Although no correlation was found between the average daily temperature and the number of eagles present in the study area, the fishing rate per eagle increased with warmer temperatures (Figure 4). This may be an energy conservation behavior reducing wind chill by staying at wind-protected perch sites on cold days. Dunstan (1980) observed similar behavior in relation to perch preference on windy and cold days.

The total number of eagles using the study area decreased with increasing amounts of open water (Figure 5). Peak numbers of eagles occurred during period of maximum ice cover as eagles were forced to perch near the few remaining open-water feeding sites. When open water was available in other areas of the river, the eagles spread out along the entire stretch, reducing the population in our study area. Similar patterns of open water use were observed by Dunstan (1980).

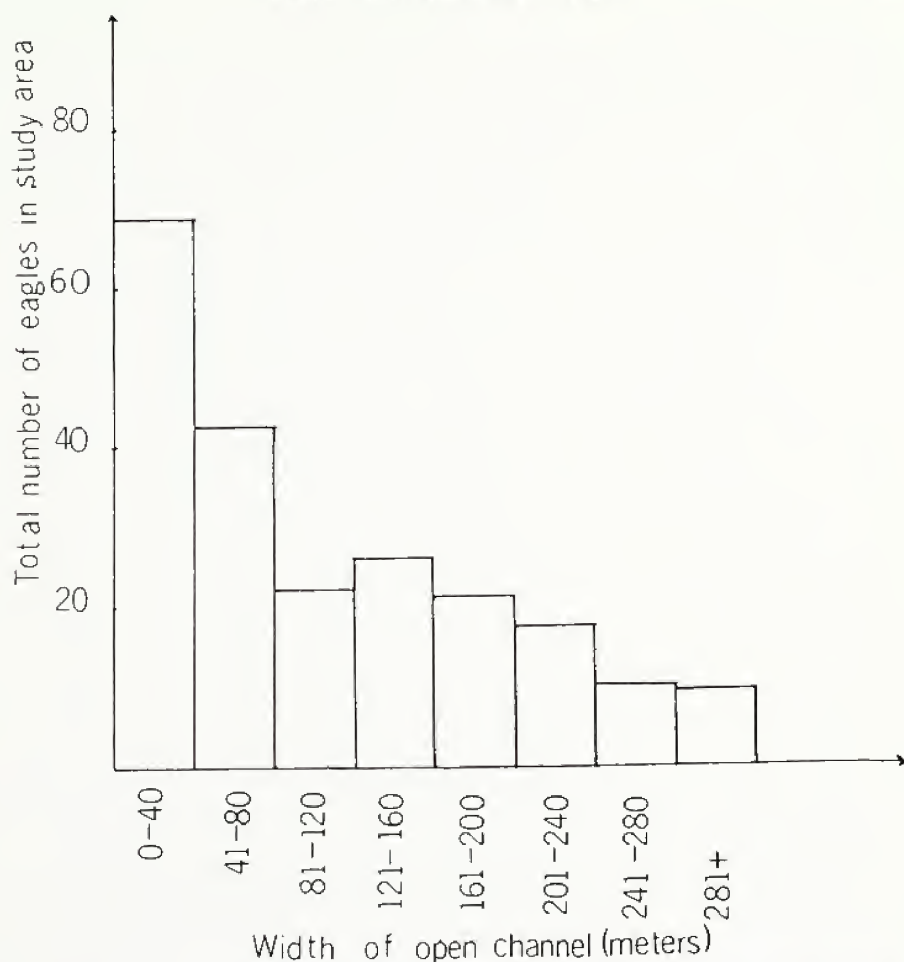


Figure 5. The total number of eagles in study area vs. the width of the open channel. Channel width was estimated by two observers at a location about 0.5 miles downstream from the ISU Power Plant.

SUMMARY

We studied feeding and social behavior of the Bald Eagle population wintering on the Mississippi River near Burlington, Iowa, during January 1981 and January 1982.

(1) Tall cottonwoods (*Populus deltoides*) with dead limbs and branches overhanging the open water were preferred as perch sites. Large red maples (*Acer rubrum*) and willows (*Salix* sp.) were also important perch trees.

(2) The number of eagles using the area varied daily from a low of 7 adults to a peak of sixty-five adults and seven immatures; the number of birds at concentration sites within the study area varied from six to forty-six.

(3) Eagles employed various fishing techniques and also procured fish by inter- and intra-specific piracy.

(4) As eagle density increased, the fishing and interaction rates of individual eagles decreased.

(5) The fishing rate of individual eagles increased with warmer temperatures.

(6) The total number of eagles using the study area decreased when the amount of ice-cree water increased.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank Tex Sordahl for all his advice and help in editing this report. We would also like to thank Ron Andrews and Jim Hansen of the Iowa Conservation Commission for their help in coordinating the study with Luther College. We appreciate the help of Don Simonson and Jeff Bergman in locating housing for us in Burlington.

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BANDING REPORT



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Fourteen Iowa bird banders reported to us with a total of 20,177 birds of 158 species banded during 1981. That is up slightly in numbers and down slightly in species as compared to 1980 results.

Of interest, and rather uncommon, were the 5 Lapland Longspurs by DeLong, Snowy Owl by Burns, 11 N. Parula Warblers by Ayres, Blue Grosbeak by Phipps, Hooded Merganser by Iowa Cons Comm, 6 Sharp-tailed Sparrows by Diggs, to point out just a few. Ayres led in total birds this year with a staggering 6,038 of 97 species! Great Banding! Helping them were their sub-permittees Blossom Hallberg, Don Johnson and Joan Schooley. We were able to finish the year with a total of 116 species, highest for 1981. With ill health facing us in 1982 we expect to be far short of that for the next report.

It has been suggested that we identify the banders locations. Good idea, we will. David Newhouse, ICC Nongame Wildlife Biologist, was assisted by Bruce Ehresman, Wildlife Research Technician. Bill Ohde, ICC Wildlife Research Technician, reports two band recoveries of interest. We quote in part, '2 male Blue-winged Teal banded at Ingham Lake near Estherville on Sep. 8, 1981, were shot 4 days later, by the same hunter, on the same slough in Kentucky, nearly 600 miles away, as the teal flies'.

"ONLY ONE CLUB" has 8 members this year, with 17 species of which one, only, was banded in 1981. Alphabetically:

Ayres — Cape May Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler.

Burns — Broad-winged Hawk, Snowy Owl, Northern Shrike.

DeLong — Pine Warbler.

Diggs — Saw-whet Owl, Prothonotary Warbler, Summer Tanager and Common Redpoll.

Layton — Virginia Rail, Spotted Sandpiper, Chimney Swift.

Petersen — Pied-billed Grebe.

Phipps — Blue Grosbeak.

Cons. Comm. — Hooded Merganser.

Purple Finch, 2,878 banded, led Am. Goldfinch, only 2,155 in '81. A few real nice efforts were made by Mosman with Purple Martins and Eastern Bluebirds, Burns with Kestrels, Cliff & Bank Swallows, Ayres with Pine Siskins, warblers in general, Purple Finch and Am. Goldfinch, Diggs with Am. Tree Sparrows.

Most species seem to have been fairly steady in numbers as compared to other years. Somewhat scarce were, Dickcissels Song & Swamp Sparrows, meadowlarks, Yellow-headed Blackbirds and several warblers. Some species are just 'plain hard to catch', for instance — how about crows?

Welcome to Dick and Judy Bierman of Cherokee, to the ranks of Iowa Bird Banders. We wish you lots of good banding, and perhaps you can come up with a species or two that seem to elude the rest of us in our areas.

Following is an alphabetical list of the Iowa Banders who reported their 1981 results to us. We regret that some may not be included.

Bander	Species	Birds
Charles & Darleen Ayres, Ottumwa	97	6,038
Dick & Judy Bierman, Cherokee	18	236
Gladys Black, Pleasantville	13	96
Gene & Marilyn Burns, Jamaica	60	1,200
Genevieve DeLong, Lamoni	62	1,074
Hazel & Fitzhugh Diggs, Hamburg	101	2,683
Iowa Conservation Commission, State Of Iowa	18	3,260
Rene & Christyna Laubach, Des Moines	50	583
Keith & Irene Layton, Oskaloosa	116	2,560
Darwin D. Mosman, Elkhart	16	483
David A. Newhouse, Boone	17	69
Peter C. Petersen, Davenport	72	1,326
Ruth Phipps, Shenandoah	23	336
Marie Spears, Shenandoah	22	233
	158	20,177
Pied-billed Grebe	1	Blue-winged Teal 919
Canada Goose	673	N. Shoveler 3
Mallard	328	Wood Duck 1,211
Pintail	22	Hooded Merganser 1
Green-winged Teal	60	Sharp-shinned Hawk 3

Red-tailed Hawk	6	Brown Thrasher	240
Broad-winged Hawk	1	American Robin	778
American Kestrel	90	Wood Thrush	14
Virginia Rail	1	Hermit Thrush	9
Common Snipe	2	Swainson's Thrush	143
Spotted Sandpiper	1	Gray-cheeked Thrush	50
Solitary Sandpiper	3	Veery	21
Mourning Dove	42	Eastern Bluebird	188
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	40	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	5
Black-billed Cuckoo	19	Golden-crowned Kinglet	22
Common Screech Owl	2	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	191
Great Horned Owl	19	Cedar Waxwing	195
Snowy Owl	1	Northern Shrike	1
Barred Owl	2	Loggerhead Shrike	12
Saw-whet Owl	1	European Starling	13
Whip-poor-will	3	White-eyed Vireo	16
Common Nighthawk	3	Bell's Vireo	5
Chimney Swift	1	Yellow-throated Vireo	7
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	7	Solitary Vireo	42
Belted Kingfisher	4	Red-eyed Vireo	152
Common Flicker	114	Philadelphia Vireo	31
Red-bellied Woodpecker	39	Warbling Vireo	22
Red-headed Woodpecker	64	Black-and-white Warbler	76
Hairy Woodpecker	25	Prothonotary Warbler	1
Downy Woodpecker	236	Golden-winged Warbler	5
Eastern Kingbird	131	Blue-winged Warbler	22
Great Crested Flycatcher	26	Tennessee Warbler	557
Eastern Phoebe	18	Orange-crowned Warbler	85
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	98	Nashville Warbler	318
Acadian Flycatcher	53	N. Parula Warbler	11
Traill's Flycatcher	66	Yellow Warbler	27
Least Flycatcher	108	Magnolia Warbler	64
Eastern Pewee	37	Cape May Warbler	1
Olive-sided Flycatcher	2	Black-throated Blue Warbler ..	1
Horned Lark	3	Yellow-rumped Warbler	259
Bank Swallow	218	Black-throated Green Warbler ..	27
Rough-winged Swallow	4	Blackburnian Warbler	6
Barn Swallow	42	Chestnut-sided Warbler	64
Cliff Swallow	277	Bay-breasted Warbler	49
Purple Martin	344	Blackpoll Warbler	4
Blue Jay	300	Pine Warbler	1
Black-capped Chickadee	433	Palm Warbler	7
Tufted Titmouse	53	Ovenbird	132
White-breasted Nuthatch	67	Northern Waterthrush	37
Red-breasted Nuthatch	8	Louisiana Waterthrush	5
Brown Creeper	39	Kentucky Warbler	8
House Wren	607	Connecticut Warbler	8
Winter Wren	3	Mourning Warbler	35
Bewick's Wren	5	C. Yellowthroat	141
Carolina Wren	2	Yellow-breasted Chat	4
N. Mockingbird	3	Hooded Warbler	2
Catbird	583	Wilson's Warbler	65

Canada Warbler	42	Pine Siskin	486
American Redstart	90	American Goldfinch	2,155
House Sparrow	111	White-winged Crossbill	1
Eastern Meadowlark	6	Rufous-sided Towhee	10
Western Meadowlark	4	Savannah Sparrow	15
Yellow-headed Blackbird	4	Grasshopper Sparrow	28
Red-winged Blackbird	176	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	6
Orchard Oriole	24	Vesper Sparrow	27
Baltimore Oriole	269	Lark Sparrow	13
Rusty Blackbird	18	Northern Junco	966
Common Grackle	168	Am. Tree Sparrow	699
Brown-headed Cowbird	63	Chipping Sparrow	94
Scarlet Tanager	17	Clay-colored Sparrow	8
Summer Tanager	1	Field Sparrow	98
N. Cardinal	303	Harris' Sparrow	78
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	220	White-crowned Sparrow	10
Blue Grosbeak	1	White-throated Sparrow	124
Indigo Bunting	123	Fox Sparrow	36
Dickcissel	24	Lincoln's Sparrow	62
Evening Grosbeak	3	Swamp Sparrow	8
Purple Finch	2,878	Song Sparrow	46
Common Redpoll	1	Lapland Longspur	5

Summer 1982

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WEATHER AND HABITAT CONDITIONS

(James P. Sandrock)

June 1982 was cool and dry. Temperatures averaged about 4.5 degrees F. below normal, and precipitation averaged about 65 percent of the normal 5.13 inches. Precipitation was variable, spotty, and occasionally excessive which portended the conditions in July. The weather for July is easily described — wet, hot, humid.

Heavy rains in mid-June and through the first three weeks of July resulted in much crop damage and erosion. Fifteen counties, mostly in southern Iowa, were considered disaster areas. The excessive precipitation caused state-wide flash flooding, high river and reservoir levels, and much standing water in farm fields.

GENERAL TRENDS

Hérons were present in good numbers with many more Cattle Egrets summing than ever before. Usual numbers of lingering waterfowl were seen but Greater White-fronted Goose, Ring-necked Duck x Lesser Scaup hybrid, a pair of Greater Scaup, and a Common Goldeneye were unusual. Osprey and Rough-legged Hawk were unusual raptors. Shorebirding areas were particularly good for returning July birds. Several sightings of Piping Plover and Least Tern are encouraging. Some unusual summer warblers were found: Black-and-white, Northern Parula at Ledges SP, Chestnut-sided, Prairie, Hooded, and Canada.

UNUSUAL SIGHTINGS

Accidentals included Great Black-backed Gull, Black-headed Grosbeak, and

Iowa's first House Finch. Casual species were Plegadis sp., King Rail, Burrowing Owl, and Prairie Warbler. An exotic was Ringed Turtle Dove.

CORRECTIONS

The reports of Semipalmated Plover, Hudsonian Godwit, Marbled Godwit, Willet, and Dunlin for 7 Apr. 1982 from s. of Forney L. should have been 30 Apr. (TB).

LOONS THROUGH DUCKS

Common Loon: 1 was at L. Meyer, Winneshiek Co., on 1 Jun (RPB, CAB) and 1 was at Saylorville Res. on 17 Jun (JD, SD, KD).

Eared Grebe: A number lingered in SW Iowa with a peak of 18 at Forney L. on 11 Jun (CJB, WRS) and 2 there on 25 Jul (TB et al); up to 15 were at Willow S. to 17 Jul (BLW). Six at New L., Woodbury Co., on 6 Jun (JPSc) may have been late migrants. On 25 Jun only 1 was at Eagle L., Emmet Co., where nesting occurred last year (JD).

Pied-billed Grebe: Nesting was noted at Louisa Preserve, Louisa Co. (PP), Goose L., Clinton Co. (PP), New Albin (PW), and Willow S. (BLW).

American White Pelican: 6 lingered at Red Rock Res. on 22 Jun (CJB, RT) and 8-200 were near the Minnesota line in Dickinson Co. all summer (DHa).

Double-crested Cormorant: 1-3 were seen along the Missouri R. in Fremont, Pottawattamie, Harrison, Monona, and Woodbury Cos.; 8 were at Red Rock Res. on 22 Jun (CJB, RT); 5 were at Louisa Preserve on 12 Jun (PP, LL), and 1 was at Dewey's Pasture on 19 Jul (BH).

Great Blue Heron: 14 nests were found at West Swan L., Emmet Co., on 15 Jul (Rick Hay fide JD). On 19 Jun 25 were noted in Allamakee Co. (CJB) and 30 were at Red Rock Res. on 22 Jun (CJB, RT). Late July concentrations were reported at many locations.

Green Heron: 20 were seen in Allamakee Co. on 19 Jun (CJB, TK, TSta).

Little Blue Heron: 1-2 immatures were at Forney L. from 18 to 31 Jul (m. ob.)

Cattle Egret: There were more summer records than for all previous years combined suggesting that nesting may soon be discovered: 3-10 from 19 Jun to 31 Jul at Forney L. (m. ob.), 1 on 22 Jun at Red Rock Res. (CJB, RT), 5 on 26 Jun at Riverton WA (FM), 2 on 6 Jul near Early, Sac Co. (DBi), 1 on 7 Jul at Amana (LH fide CJB), 1 on 10 Jul at Swan L., Johnson Co. (RHo, CJB), and 18 on 15 Jul at Runnells (RMo fide HZ).

Great Egret: June records of 3-9 birds were from Louisa Preserve, Red Rock Res., and Mills Co.

Black-crowned Night Heron: Rookeries were found in Dickinson and Osceola Cos. (DHa, BH).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 1 adult and 6 immatures were at Forney L. on 21, 29 Jul (TB, BPa).

Least Bittern: 1-2 were reported from Forney L., Willow S., Cone M., Louisa Preserve, Otter Creek M., Doolittle Prairie (Story Co.), New Albin, Jemerson S., and Grover's L.

American Bittern: 1-2 were at Forney L. on 4 Jun and 21 Jul (TB, BPa).

Plegadis species: 1-4 on 29, 31 Jul were at Forney L. but not described (TB, BPa, TK, WRS).

White-faced Ibis: A late report of 1 in Palo Alto Co. on 15 May (+Rex Johnson) and excellent photos submitted by Michelle Connors.

Canada Goose: 2 at Amana on 14 Jun were unusual for that location (CJB).

Greater White-fronted Goose: 2 at McFarland P., Story Co., on 31 Jul (HZ) are very unusual for summer.

Snow Goose: Only 3-4 lingered at Forney L. and Harrison Co. (TB, BP_a, JR).
Lingering Ducks: 1-5 were noted as follows: American Wigeon (Anderson L., Hamilton Co., and Willow S.), Gadwall (Anderson L.), Green-winged Teal (Goose Lake, Clinton Co., Riverton WA), Common Pintail (Louisa Preserve, Nashua), Northern Shoveler (L. Meyer, Riverton WA), Canvasback (Eagle L., Wright Co., and New L., Woodbury Co.), Redhead (Goose L., Clinton Co., and Forney L.), and Lesser Scaup (New L., Forney L., Willow S.).

Ring-necked Duck: A hybrid Ring-necked Duck x Lesser Scaup was reported from New L., Woodbury Co., on 26 Jun (+JPSc).

Greater Scaup: A pair on 6 Jun at New L., Woodbury Co. (+JPSc) represents the first summer record for this species in Iowa.

White-winged Scoter: A late report of 4 at Lake Anita on 6 Nov 1981 (+RCH).

Common Goldeneye: A male at Davenport from 16 Jun to 17 Jul (PP et al) appears to be a first summer record for this species.

Hooded Merganser: 3 broods were found at Louisa Preserve on 30 Jun (PP et al) and 1 at Lock and Dam 9 on 19 Jun (TK, CJB, TSta); 1-3 individuals were noted at Coralville Res. on 4 Jul (CJB, TK) and Yellow River F. and Lansing on 9, 18 Jul (DK).

Ruddy Duck: Up to 13 were at Forney L. and Willow S. during the period and 1 was at Goose L., Clinton Co., on 19 Jun (PP, LL).

VULTURES THROUGH TURKEY

Osprey: 1 was n. of Missouri Valley on 3 Jun (BH) and possibly the same one at DeSoto NWR on 9 Jun (JR); another was at Lansing on 15 Jul (Ken Utterson fide JD).

Bald Eagle: 1 was seen at New Albin on 11 Jul (DK, JPSc) and a fledgling was seen on 26 Jul next to a nest near the confluence of the Upper Iowa and the Mississippi, several miles south of previous nest (Jim Ripple fide BH). An immature near DeWitt on 21 Jun (LB fide PP) was unusual.

Northern Harrier: Pairs were noted in O'Brien Co. on 9 Jun (DHa) and Linn-Delaware Cos. on 19 Jun (MN). Singles were seen in Cedar Co. on 23 Jun (PP, LL) and Fayette Co. on 13 Jul (JPSc). Perhaps nesting is occurring.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: 1 at Hickory Hill P., Iowa City, on 4 Jun (JPSc) was unusual.

Cooper's Hawk: 1 was n. of Effigy Mounds on 19 Jun (DK).

Red-tailed Hawk: Nests were noted from Mills and Cass Cos. (BLW, RCH).

Red-shouldered Hawk: 1-2 were seen at 3 Allamakee Co. locations (DK, BH, PW, FT).

Broad-winged Hawk: 1-2 were seen at Ledges SP, Yellow River Forest, and Bank's Tract, Woodbury Co. (JD, DK, JPSc).

Swainson's Hawk: A pair was near Inwood, Lyon Co., on 28 Jun (DHa).

Rough-legged Hawk: 1 was reported on 13 Jun in Pocahontas Co. (+RC, WJ) which would be only the second summer record.

American Kestrel: 1-10 were reported from many locations.

Gray Partridge: 2 were at Sweet M. on 23 Jul (RKM).

CRANES THROUGH TERNS

King Rail: 1 was seen at Hendrickson M. on 2 Jun (+SD, KD).

Sora: A pair with young were noted at Forney L. on 25, 29 Jul (TB et al).

Common Gallinule: An adult with 11 young was at Lansing on 18 Jun (DK, JPSc); 1-2 were at New Albin on 19 Jun (TK, CJB, TSta), Eagle L., Wright Co., on 9 Jun (JD, SD, MD), and Goose L., Clinton Co., on 4 Jul (CS).

American Coot: Residents were noted at Forney L., Louisa Preserve and Willow S. American Avocet: 3 were at Amana on 7 Jul (CJB), the second earliest date.

Semipalmated Plover: The first migrants were noted at Forney L. on 29 Jul (TB et al) and Colo, Story Co. on 30 Jul (HZ).

- Piping Plover:** 2 were at Louisville Bend, Monona Co., on 4, 5, 19 Jun (JPSc, LF, BH) and 2-3 at IPL Settling Ponds, Pottawattamie Co., on 10, 18 Jul (Ba, LPa).
- Lesser Golden Plover:** No details were given for a very early fall record.
- Upland Sandpiper:** 1-5 were reported from 11 widely scattered counties.
- Greater Yellowlegs:** No details were given for a very early fall date.
- Lesser Yellowlegs:** The earliest date was 1 Jul with 10 at Nashua (JPSc).
- Willet:** Record early arrivals were 6 at Willow S. on 25 Jun (DLW) and 20 were at Colo on 5 July (HZ). Singles were at Forney L. on 21, 25 Jul (TB et al) and Waterloo on 30 Jul (RKM).
- Wilson's Phalarope:** Singles, possibly early migrants, were at Riverton WA on 26 Jun (FM) and Colo on 4 Jul (HZ).
- American Woodcock:** An adult with 4 young was at DeSoto NWR on 25 Jun (JR).
- Common Snipe:** 1 at Forney L. on 21 Jul (TB, BPa) is the second earliest date.
- Dowitcher sp.:** The earliest dates were 14 on 5 Jul at Colo (HZ) and 10 on 10 Jul at Coralville Res (RHo, CJB).
- Long-billed Dowitcher:** 1 was described and heard at Riverton WA on 11 Jun (WRS), a very unusual date.
- Short-billed Dowitcher:** Details were given for 4 at Forney L. on 21 Jul (TB, BPa).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper:** 1 at Forney L. on 19 Jun (RKM, WRS) is an unusual summer record.
- Western Sandpiper:** One report without details.
- Least Sandpiper:** 10 Jul at IPL Settling Ponds (TB et al) was the earliest date.
- Baird's Sandpiper:** 1-3 on 28-31 Jul e. of Tabor, Fremont Co. (WRS, TK, RC).
- Pectoral Sandpiper:** 1 at Nashua on 1 Jul (JPSc) is a record early date.
- Stilt Sandpiper:** 7 at IPL Settling Ponds on 10 Jul (BPa, LPa, AG) is the second earliest date.
- Greater Black-backed Gull:** An adult was reported at West Okoboji L. on 14 Jul (+DHa, +LH, m. ob.) which would be the second record for the state.
- Herring Gull:** 2 at Bettendorf on 19 Jun (PP, LL) appears to be the second summer record.
- Ring-billed Gull:** More than usual were reported for summer from widely scattered locations: 1-3 in Jun from Little Wall L., Allamakee Co., Smith's S. (Clay Co.), and Bettendorf; 1-3 in Jul from Nashua, Bettendorf, and Forney L.; 15 at Lansing on 17 Jul (PW, FT).
- Franklin's Gull:** 2 were Bettendorf on 17, 19 Jun (PP) and 1 at Riverton WA on 26 Jun (FM). Adults and juveniles were seen in Dickinson Co. on 17-19 Jul (BH).
- Forster's Tern:** 1-2 were noted at Little Wall L., Clay Co., Johnson Co., and Pottawattamie Co.; 15 were at Lock and Dam 9 on 18 Jul (DK, JPSc).
- Common Tern:** There was one report without details.
- Little Tern:** Reports from four western counties are encouraging: 2 at Decatur Bend, Monona Co., on 3-6 Jun (+JPSc), 1 s. of Westfield, Plymouth Co., on 24 Jun (+JPSc), 2 at IPL Settling Ponds on 17 Jul (BPa, LPa), and an immature at Riverton WA on 31 Jul (TK, WRS, RC).
- Caspian Tern:** 4 on 19 Jun at Bettendorf (PP, MLP, CS), 4 on 23 Jun, 10 Jul at IPL Settling Ponds (AG, BPa, LPa) and 9 on 15 Jul at Runnells (RMO fide HZ).
- Black Tern:** Jun reports of 2-10 from Amana L., Red Rock Res., New Albin, Riverton WA, IPL Settling Ponds, Willow S., and Dickinson Co. Jul concentrations of 25 at Forney L. on 16-25 Jul (TB, BPa) and 115 at Lock and Dam 9 on 18 Jul (DK, JPSc).

PIGEONS THROUGH WOODPECKERS

- Ringed Turtle Dove:** 1 at Davenport on 26 Jun was said to have been present

several weeks (Brett Ashford fide PP). Three were present in the summer of 1981 at Clinton (Paul Van Nieuwenhuyse fide PP).

Burrowing Owl: A pair was discovered by Dean Roosa in Monona Co. and seen from 3 Jun to 10 Jul (BH).

Long-eared Owl: 4 young reached adult size and were last seen at the nest in Winneshiek Co. on 28 Jul (RPB, CAB).

Short-eared Owl: A late report of a nest with 7 eggs at Hayden Pr. on 16 May 1981 (Jon Van Loon fide Joel Dunnette).

Chuck-will's-widow: Up to 5 were at the usual location at Waubonsie SP (m. ob.) and 4 including 1 young were seen at Johnson's Tree Farm near Eddyville, Wapello Co. (TSta, TD).

Whip-poor-will: 1 was heard in NW Iowa 4 mi. w. of Inwood, Lyon Co. (DHa).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 1-6 were reported from at least 10 widely scattered counties with the greatest numbers from NE Iowa.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: A nesting pair feeding young was photographed at Wexford, Allamakee Co. (TK, CJB, TSta). Darwin Koenig found 17 in Allamakee and Clayton Cos. from 12-19 Jun. One n. of Keosauqua in Van Buren Co. on 4 Jun was unusual for SE Iowa (JPSc).

FLYCATCHERS THROUGH STARLINGS

Western Kingbird: On 1 Jun there were 2-4 per mile w. of Larchwood, Lyon Co., compared to 6-8 Eastern Kingbirds per mile. The Western Kingbird appears to be common in the western file of counties, especially along the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, but is only sporadic in more easterly counties.

Say's Phoebe: The only report was from the usual location in Plymouth Co. (+JPSc).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: There were three undocumented reports of this species which is not known to occur in Iowa in summer.

Acadian Flycatcher: Singles reported from Waubonsie SP (WRS), Coralville Res. (MN), and Pictured Rock P., Jones Co. (CJB) as well as the usual locations of Amana, White Pine Hollow, Wildcat Den SP, and Ledges SP.

Willow Flycatcher: Reportedly common in SW Iowa at Riverton WA, Forney L., and Willow S. (WRS, BLW); 11 n. of Marquette in NE Iowa on 18 Jun (DK); 4 at Big M., Butler Co., on 4 Jun (BPr, MPr, RS). More data is needed on this Blue-listed species, but it appears to be widely resident in Iowa.

Alder Flycatcher: An early Jun migration was noted in W. Iowa with 9 in Harrison Co. on 1 Jun, 3, 14, and 2 in Monona Co. on 2, 3, and 4 Jun, 1 in Mills Co. on 5 Jun, 2 and 1 in Plymouth Co. on 7 and 8 Jun, and 1 in Mills Co. on 10 Jun (JPSc, BLW). One was heard on 3 Jun in Iowa City (+CJB).

Least Flycatcher: 1-3 were at three Allamakee Co. sites in Jun (DK, CJB, et al) and 1 was in Davenport at Petersen's from 9 Jun to 21 Jul.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Singles in Monona Co. on 3, 5 Jun (JPSc) and Davenport on 12, 13 Jun (PP, MLP) may have been late migrants. The latest previous date was 11 Jun and there is only one mid-summer record.

Rough-winged Swallow: According to Pete Wickham "seem to be getting much more widespread and can easily be found in most areas now."

Cliff Swallow: Noted to be abundant north of Cedar Rapids nesting in every culvert (PW, MN).

Brown Creeper: 1 was seen n. of Lansing on 18 Jun (DK).

Bewick's Wren: 1 was at Marshalltown on 4, 23 Jul (+FM, RHa, HZ). One was banded and photographed at Pioneer Ridge Conservation P., Wapello Co., in May (DJ).



Bewick's Wren, Wapello Co., May 1982, photo by Don Johnson.

Northern Mockingbird: A nest with tiny young was found at Amana on 12 Jun (FM, TK). Other Jun sightings were from Muscatine, Van Buren, Poweshiek, Mills, Montgomery, Woodbury, and Plymouth Cos.

Wood Thrush: Little data is available on the summer distribution and frequency of this species. Mike Newlon reported 9 at several Coralville Res. locations on 3, 11, 12 Jun.

Veery: 10 in Amana Woods (PW, FT), 2 at Ledges SP (JD), and 12 at White Pine Hollow (DK) during Jun and Jul.

Eastern Bluebird: 26 nests in Polk Co. was the best in 10 years (DMos); 16 of 26 nests were successful in NE Mills Co. (BLW); young in only one of 36 boxes in Muscatine Co. (PP); "good nesting" in S. Hardin and N. Marshall Cos. (BPr).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Nests were found at Ledges SP on 5 Jun (HZ) and Coralville Res on 3 Jun (MN).

Cedar Waxwing: Nest building was noted in Marshall Co. on 19 Jun (BPr); 75 were seen in Bank's Tract, Plymouth Co. on 8 Jun; several other observers noted the presence of this species which is not common in summer.

Loggerhead Shrike: 1-6 were noted from 16 counties. This species appears to be widely distributed in Iowa in small numbers and may well be on the increase. Reporters should estimate the number of different birds seen per county.

VIREOS THROUGH WARBLERS

White-eyed Vireo: Reports were from Montezuma and Searsboro, Poweshiek Co. (DK), Amana Woods (CJB), Vinton (RKM), and n. of Marquette and Yellow River F., Allamakee Co. (DK).

Bell's Vireo: 7 were noted in Poweshiek Co. (DK). Mention of this species from four other locations does not adequately reflect its wide distribution in the state.

Yellow-throated Vireo: Koenig noted 61 sightings this season.

- Red-eyed Vireo:** Koenig's 59 sightings seem low, especially when compared with 61 Yellow-throated.
- Black-and-white Warbler:** Males were noted on 3 Jun in Monona Co. and 23 Jun in Plymouth Co. (JPSc).
- Prothonotary Warbler:** Noted in W. Iowa at Riverton WA (WRS) and Little Sioux Scout Camp in Monona Co. (JPSc). E. Iowa locations were Louisa Preserve (PP), Princeton WA (PP), near Conesville (PW) and n. of Marquette (PW).
- Worm-eating Warbler:** 1-2 at Lacey-Keosauqua SP (DK), Amana (TK), and White Pine Hollow (CJB, TSta).
- Blue-winged Warbler:** Koenig found only 5 in traditional areas, but forest is maturing. Other locations were Ledges SP (JD, SD), Vinton (RKM), Amana (RKM), Coralville Res. (MN), Shimek F. (JPSa), White Pine Hollow (BH), and Clayton Co. (BH). A Brewster's hybrid was found at Lansing WA on 17 Jul (+PW, FT).
- Tennessee Warbler:** Singles were late n. of Missouri Valley on 1 Jun (JPSc) and near Nichols on 12 Jun (PW, FT).
- Northern Parula Warbler:** 1-3 at Ledges on 5 Jun, 5 Jul (JD, SD, HZ); 1 at Wildcat Den SP on 6 Jun (PW, FT).
- Yellow Warbler:** Koenig counted 41 n. of Marquette.
- Yellow-throated Warbler:** A late report of 1 at Clear L. on 7 May (James Hansen); 1 at Pictured Rock P., Jones Co., on 29 Jul (CJB); usual reports from Lacey-Keosauqua SP.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler:** 1 was found at Yellow River F. from 12 Jun to 11 Jul (DK).
- Blackpoll Warbler:** 1 was late at Bank's Track, Plymouth Co., on 7 Jun (JPSc).
- Prairie Warbler:** The bird reported earlier from Lansing WA was still territorial on 19 Jun when it was photographed and recorded (+CJB, TK, TSta).
- Ovenbird:** 16 were noted at Coralville Res. locations on 3, 11, 12 Jun (MN).
- Louisiana Waterthrush:** Noted from White Pine Hollow (DK), n. of Keosauqua (JPSa), and Amana Woods (FM).
- Kentucky Warbler:** Noted from Lacey-Keosauqua SP (JPSa), Pictured Rock P. (CJB), Coralville Res. (MN), Amana Woods (CJB), Brown's Woods, Polk Co. (RMo fide HZ), and Bank's Tract, Plymouth Co. (JPSc).
- Connecticut Warbler:** One was reported from Amana Woods on 6 Jun (PW).
- Mourning Warbler:** A late migrant was in Monona Co. on 3 Jun (JPSc).
- Yellow-breasted Chat:** Chats were quite common this summer with 1-3 noted from 12 locations in E. Iowa: Shimek F., Lacey-Keosauqua SP, Louisa Preserve, Cone M., Iowa City, Amana Woods, George Wyth SP, SE Hardin Co., Yellow River F., Hawthorn L., Searsboro, and Doolittle Pr., Story Co.
- Hooded Warbler:** At least 3 males and a female were resident in Amana Woods from 4 Jun to 4 Jul (+CJB, m. ob.). Two were said to be at Brown's Woods, Polk Co. (RMo fide HZ). A male was described at Pettett Wildlife Refuge, Cass Co., on 15 May (+RCH). This species has occurred more frequently in Iowa in the last ten years. Western Iowa records are of particular interest. It will be a challenge to find a nest of this deep wood species.
- Canada Warbler:** 1 was late at Bank's Tract, Plymouth Co., on 8 Jun (JPSc). 2 were found again this year at White Pine Hollow on 20 Jun (DK).
- American Redstart:** Except for 31 n. of Marquette on 18 Jun (DK), there were reports of 1-3 from only three locations: Willow S. (BLW), Hills, Johnson Co. (MN), and Coralville Res. (MN).

MEADOWLARKS THROUGH BUNTINGS

- Orchard Oriole:** Many more than usual were reported from E. Iowa this year (they are common in W. Iowa): 12 at Lock and Dam 9 (DK), 5 in Hardin Co. (PH, GS

fide BPr), an immature male at Amana (TK, FM), 7 pairs in Poweshiek Co. (DK), a pair in Polk Co. (DMos), and an immature male at Sheeder Pr., Guthrie Co. (RK, CL), and another at Louisa Preserve (PP, LL).

Northern Oriole: Ron Harms photographed a female with partial features of a Bullock's subspecies.

Summer Tanager: Sightings were from Waubonsie SP (RKM, WRS, FM) and Slip Bluff P., Decatur Co. (FM).

Black-headed Grosbeak: Another female with unstreaked yellow-tan breast was reported from Little Swan L., Dickinson Co. (+DHa).

Blue Grosbeak: A nest with 4 eggs was found near Paullina, O'Brien Co., on 24 Jun (Gwen Hedin fide DHa). Two were at Pellett WA, Cass Co., on 5 Jun (RCH).

House Finch: A male at a feeder in mid-July at Perry, Dallas Co., became the first official state sighting (+EA, +TK, +WRS, +RC, +PP, m. ob.) It was photographed on 31 July (TK). Another male finch, probably of this species, stopped briefly at a feeder in Pocahontas on 3 Jun (+WH). A third male was caught, photographed, and banded at Ottumwa on 26 Jul (D+EJ).



House Finch, Ottumwa, 26 July 1982, photo by Don Johnson.

Pine Siskin: Young fledged in Davenport on 23 Jun (Mrs. F. L. Smith fide PP). Last dates at feeder locations were 10, 19 Jun in Davenport (PP, Blevins), 19 Jun at Pocahontas (WJ), and 24 Jun at Iowa City (Ann Kent fide TK).

Rufous-sided Towhee: 2 nests, one with 4 eggs, were found in Lyon Co. on 25 Jun (DHa).

Henslow's Sparrow: A late report of 1 at Ventura M., Cerro Gordo Co., on 17, 19 May (+Fred Heinz, +James Hansen).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow: Late reports of 1 at McIntosh WA, Clear L., on 22 Apr (+Fred Heinz) and 1 at Hitchcock Recreation A., Cass Co., on 17 Oct. 1981 (photograph submitted, RCH).

Lark Sparrow: Reports were from SE Hardin Co. (GS fide BPr) and W. Johnson Co. (TSta), and Louisa Preserve (PP).

Swamp Sparrow: Noted to be common at Eagle L., Wright Co., and in Ruthven area (JD); 1 was at Cone M. on 11 Jun (TK) and 2 at Goose L., Clinton Co., on 19

Jun (PP, LL).

+ — Documented.

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Eugene Armstrong, Booneville; Russell P. Baldner, Calmar; Carl J. Bendorf, Iowa City; Dick Bierman, Cherokee; Jean B. Braley, Shenandoah; Tanya Bray, Omaha, Neb.; Raymond Cummins, Centerville; James Dinsmore, Ames; Ronald V. Harms, Laurens; Douglas Harr, Larchwood; R. Craig Hensley, Atlantic; Linda Hinshaw, Spirit Lake; Rick Hollis, Iowa City; Bob Howe, Des Moines; Wallace E. Jardine, Pocahontas; Don and Elaine Johnson, Ottumwa; Thomas Kent, Iowa City; Darwin Koenig, Montezuma; Rene Laubach, Des Moines; Francis L. Moore, Waterloo; Dean Mosman, Elkhart; Robert K. Myers, Waterloo; Michael Newlon, Iowa City; Babs Padelford, Bellevue, Neb.; Loren Padelford, Bellevue, Neb.; Peter Petersen, Davenport; Beth Proescholdt, Liscomb; John Robinson, Ames; James P. Sandrock, Iowa City; Joe P. Schaufenbuel, St. Lucas; W. Ross Silcock, Malvern; Thomas Staudt, Iowa City; Pete Wickham, Cedar Rapids; Barbara L. Wilson, Hastings; Hank Zaletel, Ames.

OTHER OBSERVERS

Carolyn A. Baldner (RPB); Brian Blevins (PP); Corey Blevins (PP); Lewis Blevins (PP); Barbara Cunningham (JB); Mark Dinsmore (JD); Steve Dinsmore (JD); Mark Dixon (RL); Kraig Downs (JD); Timothy L. Dwyer (TSta); Larry Farmer (JPSc); Don Graves (PP); Ruth Green (TB); Alan Grenon (TB); Lanny Haldy (CJB); Phyllis Harris (BPr); Russell Hays (FM); Gwen Hedin (DHa); James Kovanda (TB); Sandy Kovanda (TB); Larry Linder (PP); Christyna Laubach (RL); Richard Mooney (HZ); Dick Nuss (HZ); Mary Lou Petersen (PP); Ruth Phipps (JB); Mark Proescholdt (Bpr); Clark Scott (PP); Garnita Seward (BPr); Ramona Sommerlot (BPr); Fred Thompson (PW); Robert Thornburg (CJB); Mary Beth Vaughn (JB); Betty Walters (JB).

COMMENTS

Summer coverage of the state was good again this year with more than usual amount of data from Western Iowa. New contributors R. Craig Hensley from Atlantic (where a new bird club has been formed) and Bob Howe from Des Moines are particularly appreciated. Documentations written in pencil which produce unreadable photo copies and undocumented, difficult-to-identify species greatly out of season continue as problems. For the latter I have simply indicated that they were reported without giving details.

With the next issue, Field Reports will adopt the new A.O.U. names and taxonomic order as presented earlier in this issue. Over the next year we hope to get out more specific guidelines for reporting particular species. In this report I have experimented with summarizing data on some species, leaving out dates and names of individuals. The listing of all sightings for species such as Upland Sandpiper and Loggerhead Shrike consumes a lot of space, yet it is desirable to monitor their occurrence in Iowa. For this type of species, I suggest that contributors try listing the number of different individuals observed in a county for the reporting period.

The 1982 Blue List (*American Birds* 36:126-135) departs from previous Blue Lists in two ways. First, only species where there is good evidence for decline are numbered. Species of special concern as determined by opinion are included but not Blue-listed. Local problem species are separated at the end. Second, the Blue List will be revised every other year instead of annually. The reduction of the list to 30 species, of which only 23 are regular in Iowa, will make it easier to gather and report data on these species. The less frequent revision will make it easier to remember the species on the list.

I would suggest reporting all sightings of the 2 casual, 1 extirpated, and 7 of the regular Blue-listed species: Western Grebe, Least Bittern, Red-shouldered Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, King Rail, Piping Plover, Long-billed Curlew, Least Tern, Short-eared Owl, and Bewick's Wren. The following 13 Blue-listed species could be reported as the number of different individuals seen by county for the period: American Bittern, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Northern Harrier, Upland Sandpiper, Black Tern, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Hairy Woodpecker, Willow Flycatcher, Eastern Bluebird, Loggerhead Shrike, Bell's Vireo, Golden-winged Warbler, and Yellow Warbler. In addition, all nests of these species should be reported. Evaluation of the following three Blue-listed species, which are widespread in Iowa, should be left to Breeding Bird Surveys: Eastern Meadowlark, Dickcissel, and Grasshopper Sparrow.

GENERAL NOTES



A Special Bird Banding — In May 1982 when warblers coming through this area were scarce and many species we had only one bird of each, we did net and band a Hooded Warbler on the morning of May 22, 1982. A special species for us as he was our 185th species to band and never having seen nor heard a Hooded Warbler before, he was of great interest. We heard this loud, clear song with such a ringing quality for a couple of days and knew this songster was unfamiliar to us but didn't realize it was the song of the Hooded Warbler until visiting with Betty Walters, Shenandoah. She had banded one May 1, 1977. Then, too, Ruth Phipps also of Shenandoah had banded a male Hooded Warbler at Manti. She and Jean Braley discovered it May 6, 1974. She went back May 8 and netted it. Jean's records show she saw it May 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th that year which tells us he was around at least a week. These banding records help establish the credibility of our sighting and banding as well as the pictures do. — HAZEL & FITZHUGH DIGGS, Hamburg, Iowa.

Another Late Fall Record of the Gray Catbird for Eastern Iowa — Between 5-8 November 1981 Scott Rusk, Stephen Wilson, and I made a small mammal survey on the northwestern edge of Cedar Rapids, 9.5 mi south of Blairs Ferry Road. On the 7th a Gray Catbird was caught in a museum special snap trap set in a lowland forest area. The trap was baited with peanut butter and set on the forest floor, at the end of a large rotten log.

In recent years the Gray Catbird has been infrequently recorded during the late fall and early winter from eastern Iowa. There are November 1977, 1980, and 1981 sightings from Scott, Fayette, and Bremer Cos., respectively (Halmi, 1977; Kent, 1981), and December 1979 and 1980 sightings from Dubuque, Linn, and Johnson Cos. (Silcock, 1980, 1981).

Literature Cited

- Halmi, N. S. 1977. Field reports. *Iowa Bird Life* 47:142-148.
 Kent, T. H. 1981. Field reports. *Iowa Bird Life* 51:24-34, 114-124.
 Silcock, W. R. 1980. Christmas count. *Iowa Bird Life* 50:9-24.
 ———. 1981. Christmas count. *Iowa Bird Life* 51:3-20.

NIXON WILSON, Department of Biology, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50614.

BOOK REVIEWS



The Falcons of the World — Tom J. Cade — Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY—192 p., 44 color plated, 30 maps — 1982—\$38.50.

Many volumes have appeared recently which deal with all birds of a particular order or family. This volume covers only one genus, the true falcons, and includes 39 species. In addition to the species accounts which feature full page portraits, the overall behavioral and taxonomic considerations are detailed. These introductory chapters cover the subjects thoroughly but concisely. The species accounts include general characteristics, distribution, movements, habitat, feeding, abundance and conservation. All ranges are mapped. The plates are beautifully done and finely reproduced. This is a fine work for all serious students of raptors. ed.

Birds of Northwestern Nebraska and Southwestern South Dakota — Richard C. Rosche — Published by author, 501 Shelton St., Chadron, NE 69337 — 100 p., — 1982 — paperbound, \$5.00.

This regional study covers four Nebraska and one South Dakota counties. It consists primarily of a species list including status, period of occurrence, and habitat, with all records included for rare birds. The book updates the status of birds in this area and would prove valuable for anyone birding the region. ed.

The Japanese Crane, Bird of Happiness — Dorothy Britton and Tsuneo Hayashida — Kodausha International, NY — 64 p., 75 color and 5 black-and-white plates — 1982 — \$15.50.

This beautiful book tells the story of this rare bird and man's efforts to preserve it after centuries of persecution. The photographs are stunning and worth the price of the book in themselves. In addition to the life history information, the author covers the place of this bird in art, literature, origami, and legend. The book is short but the large format allows a freedom of layout which holds the key to the beautiful result. ed.

A Twitcher's Diary — The Birdwatching Year of Richard Millington — Richard Millington — Blandford, U.K. — 192 p., 200 black and white and 14 color illus. — 1982 — \$24.95.

The sport of birding is called twitching or ticking in England. Millington set about a task somewhat like Vardaman did several years ago in the U.S. and Canada. However it is really more like a quest for 300 species in a single state. The observations are presented like a diary with the quests for resident species providing a good guide for other birders. The drawings are excellent and add much to the book. It is an interesting item for anyone planning a trip to England. His target was 300 species and he got 304. ed.

Birds of the Southwest Pacific -- Ernst Mayr -- Lubrecht and Cramer, Box 227, Monticello, N. Y. -- 316 p., 3 black and white plates, many line drawings, one map -- 1968 -- paperbound, \$16.80.

Recently (IBL 49:31) we reviewed the 1978 U. S. reprint of this 1945 publication. This earlier British reprint lacks the color plates and is nearly triple the price making the Tuttle reprint your best bet. ed.

Gulls, A Guide to Identification — P. J. Grant — Buteo Book, Vermillion, S.D. — 280 p., 376 black & white photos, 23 maps, many line drawings — 1982 — \$32.50.

Finally, a book on gulls! If it just included all Eastern U.S. species it would be really great. It does include 17 of the 25 North American species and all species found in Iowa except Thayer's. It is a British book and emphasis is placed on European subspecies. The text and photographs concentrate on immature plumages and the moult sequence. This area is weak in most field guides. The photographs are quite valuable, showing most plumages and several positions for the various species. The book is based on a series of articles originally published in **British Birds** but has been greatly expanded. The author groups the birds into five groups of similar plumage and maps the worldwide range of each species. It is a very useful book for the avid field birder challenged by this difficult group. ed.

The Cotingas — David Snow — 203 p., 22 color plates, 30 maps, 15 line drawings — Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY — 1982 — \$45.00.

These tropical cousins of our flycatchers include the Cocks-of the Rock and have never been treated in a monograph. Dr. Snow has years of field experience with most of the 65 species. All are illustrated in color by Martin Woodcock, their ranges mapped in detail, and known life history patterns described. Introductory chapters discuss aspects of natural history such as evolution, distribution, ecology and social behavior. The book is a must for anyone seriously interested in tropical New World birds. ed.

Texas Birds — Where They Are and How to Find Them — Edward A. Kutec — Gulf Publ. Co., Houston, Tx. — 120 p., 42 maps, many black & white photos — 1982 — paperback — \$9.95.

Texas is one of the best birding states since it combines a great variety of habitat in its vast territory. For this reason it has been the subject of many birding books and even has its own Peterson guide. This book, published in a large format that allows space for some sizeable maps, is a birders guide for the entire state. The author splits the state into eight regions and covers all the "big name" locations. Comparing it to Lane's two books (price about equal between this one and those two) it comes up a bit short. Lane covers more specific small areas while leaving out much of the state, all areas away from the coast and Rio Grande. Kutec does include a state check-list, not reflecting July, 1982 changes in names and order, listing of regional lists, organizations and bird collections including recordings. He doesn't include a migration chart nor does he suggest "trips" in the Lane manner. It is unfortunate the cover photo is not sharp. This reviewer concludes the novice birder will do as well with either author's work, the expert will prefer Lane. ed.

Birds in the Garden — Mike Mockler — Blandford Press, U.K., dist. in the U.S. by Sterling Pub. Co., NY — 160 p., 98 color photos — 1982 — \$19.95.

This British book covers the common European yard birds. For each species the habits which relate most to man are discussed. The general chapters on life history patterns, causes of death and illness as well as roosting will provide the most useful information for the American reader. ed.

Guide to Bird Finding in Washington — T. R. Wahl & D. R. Paulson — Pub. by the authors — 139 p., 44 maps — revised 1981 — plastic binder — \$4.95.

Ten years after the first edition appeared this well done state bird finding work is again updated. The new edition is in a 5½ x 8½ format, half the size of its predecessors. Type size is smaller but still readable and the price has not changed. For each specific area covered the best season, elevation, life zone, habitats, specific directions and likely species are included. For more urban areas maps are usually included. The book also contains a list with regions and habitats frequented by all

species and a bar chart list for seasonal occurrence differentiating between east and west. The state is divided into nine geographic regions and the specific localities are grouped into these sections. The book concludes with mammal, reptile and amphibian lists, references, a species index and a location index. ed.

Estrildid Finches of the World — Derek Goodwin — Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY — 328 p., 8 color and many black and white plates and maps — 1982 — \$45.00.

Derek Goodwin, with worldwide monographs on Crows (IBL 46:125) and Pigeons and Doves (IBL 47:151), has now produced a fine volume on this group of colorful finches. Often found in avicultural collections these birds live in Asia, Africa and Australia in the wild. This treatment features maps of all ranges, basic life history background, a line drawing, as well as overall coverage of nomenclature, coloration, plumage, and avicultural techniques. The volume brings together information previously scattered throughout a broad area of the literature. ed.

Now available in paperback -- **Roger Tory Peterson's Dozen Birding Hot Spots** -- George H. Harrison (IBL 45:124) Simon & Schuster, N.Y. -- \$6.95.

The Inland Bird Banding Association is proud to announce the Willetta Lueshen Student Membership Awards. These awards will consist of a one-year free membership in the Inland Bird Banding Association and will be awarded to several high school, undergraduate, or graduate students who have demonstrated a sincere interest in bird banding and who show potential for making contributions to our knowledge of North American birds through the use of bird banding.

The awards have been named for Willetta Lueshen in recognition of her continuing enthusiasm and zeal in recruiting new members for the organization. Send nominations for student membership awards to:

Noel J. Cutright, Treasurer, Inland Bird Banding Assoc., 3352 Knollwood, West Bend, Wis. 53095.

Inland Bird Banding Association is an organization for banders and others interested in the serious study of birds, their conservation and ecology. A refereed quarterly scientific journal and quarterly newsletter are published. Articles and notes, not published in other journals, containing significant knowledge about bird banding or studies incorporating bird banding as part of the project will be considered for publication in *North American Bird Bander*; authors should contact Dr. Jerome Jackson, Dept. Biological Sciences, P. O. Box Z, Mississippi State, Miss. 39762.

For more information about the Association or about bird banding write to: IBBA, Route 2, Box 26, Wisner, NE 68791.

Request for Nesting Data — Although a wide array of publications contain information regarding breeding dates for Iowa birds, this information is far from complete in any one publication. Egg dates and-or dates for nestlings are being sought. By utilizing the data from Iowa's Nest Record Card Program, published accounts in *I.B.L.* and elsewhere as well as the unpublished records of *I.O.U.* members and others, a comprehensive nesting chronology of the breeding birds of Iowa will be compiled. When forwarding information please include species, locality (county, distance from nearest town), date(s) of observation, whether eggs or nestlings are being reported, and the name(s) of the observer(s). Send nesting data to Rene Laubach, Des Moines Center of Science and Industry, 4500 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa, 50312.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

Title of Publication: **IOWA BIRD LIFE**

Publication No. 00210455

Date of Filing: October 1, 1982

Frequency of Issue: Quarterly

No. of Issues Published Annually: four (4)

Annual Subscription Price: \$6.00

Location of Known Office of Publication and Headquarters: 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Scott Co., Iowa 52803

Name and Address of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor: Peter C. Petersen, 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803

Owner: Iowa Ornithologists' Union, 5612 Urbandale, Des Moines, Iowa 50310

Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, etc. — None

Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months

		Nearest Single Issue
A. Total No. Copies Printed (Net Press Run)	560	525
B. Paid Circulation — Mail Subscriptions	470	450
C. Total Paid Circulation	470	450
D. Free Distribution by Mail, Carrier or Other Means, Samples Complimentary, and Other Free Copies	0	0
E. Total Distribution	470	450
F. Copies not Distributed - Office use, Left Over, Unaccounted, Spoiled after Printing	90	75
G. Total (Sum of E & F - should equal net press run)	560	525

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I.O.U. Materials

Available from Mrs. Patricia Layton, Librarian, 1580 Linmar Dr., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 52402.

Birding Areas of Iowa — Peter C. Petersen, ed — 1979 — \$4.82 postage paid.

Iowa Bird Life — back issues — \$2.00 each, postage paid or inquire.

Available from Hank Zaletel, Treas., 715 West St., Colo, Ia. 50056.

Reporting Obs. of Birds Seen in Iowa, T. H. Kent — from I.B.L. — 1981 — \$2.00 postage paid.

Checklist of Iowa Birds (this issue, I.B.L.) \$2.00 postage paid.

I.O.U. Decals (for outside windows) — \$.70 postage paid.

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I.O.U. Field Checklists — 1978 — one .25 postage paid; 6 - .60 postage paid; 12 - \$1.00 postage paid; 25 - \$1.60 postage paid; 50 - \$3.00 postage paid.

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